BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1853.....NO. 6.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Squares of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,	75
Do. do. 3 do.	1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published for [illegible] months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v9-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD.
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail. North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

JOHN R. HAWES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 16th, 1853 2-tljan

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 244-tf

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS at nett cash prices, (time granted by adding interest,) 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**
The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 *No 2nd Street, Philadelphia,*
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

JULY FIRST, 1853. Our Books are posted and our bills are made out, and we are in want of money. Our friends may expect a *visit* from us soon.
Interest will be charged on all accounts standing over six mnths. JONES & GARDNER.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.
The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.
June 17 —[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington,* August 5, 1853. 48-tf

WANT TO SELL [illegible] assortment of superfine Segars of [illegible] brands, which [illegible]
July 1

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.
DR. F. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.
Oct. 7, 1853. 5-tf

FOR RENT.
THE SUBSCRIBER will rent, for the ensuing year, his LOT at Battlesboro', in the county of Edgecombe lying immediately on the W. & R. Railroad, and County Road leading from Tarboro' to Raleigh. The situation is perfectly healthy and in a good neighborhood. The building consists of a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with four rooms, and all o her necessary out houses. Also, a good store house. It is a good stand for a store and public house, there being none near, and one very much needed.
Apply to B. H. HALE at Battlesboro, Edgecombe County, N. C.
N. B. Possession can be given immediately.
September, 2d, 1853 52-8t*

STAVES AND HEADING.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase during the next six months, 175,000 WHITE OAK BARREL STAVES: also, 50,000 ASH BARREL HEADING. If they can be had of good quality, he will pay considerable advance on former prices. Persons wishing to contract, can do so by applying to me here. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N C, August 12th, 1853. 49-tlstD*

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers having, on the 12th inst, formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3. P K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOES, CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY.
ARCH'D ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas:	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.
JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine,
do. col'd do. do.	and Silk Bonnets;
Plain and fancy do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Green and blue Boraige;	Child Pearl Hats;
Fig'd and plain do.	do. do. do. Feathers;
Lawns and Muslins;	Swiss Trimming;
Superfine Armenian do.	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Jaconet do. do;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Silk do. do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. [fronts;	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
Neck, Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Jaconet and Cambric;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
Col'd " " " do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Cotton " " " do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention
Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C, March 18th, 1853. 11

$20 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd
J. H. JERMAN,
SETH DAVIS, } Adm'rs.
December 6, 1852 15-tf

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber in June last, a negro man named CALEB. Said negro is about 35 years old; black complected; blind in one eye; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. He is well known on Stones Bay, in Onslow county, where he is probably lurking. Said negro, Caleb, has already been outlawed. The above reward, (if said Caleb will be paid, if he is delivered to me at [illegible] on the [illegible] River, Onslow County, [illegible] REDD.

General Notices.

To the Heirs at Law of Lyttleton Turner, late of Sampson County, N. C.
NOTICE is hereby given to you, that at the next Term of the County Court of Sampson, the 3d Monday of November, we shall proceed for probate the last Will and Testament of Lyttleton Turner.
AMMA B. CHESNUTT,
THOMAS I. FAISON, } Executors.
Clinton, N. C., Oct. 1, 1853. 5-7t

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED
TO the Jail of Duplin county, a negro man who says his name is HOMER, and that he belongs to JOHN GRICE, of the County of Beaufort. HOMER is tall and of slender build; black; wears his hair in plaits, and is about 21 years of age.
The owner of said negro is requested to come forward and establish his claim, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., Oct. 7th, '53 5-tf

MILLINERY.
MRS. SARAH H. KELLEY takes this method of informing her town and country patrons that she has retured from the North with a fine and well selected stock of Goods in her line, of the latest Paris Fashion and Styles, consisting in part of Hats, Ribbons, Cuffs, Collars, Caps, Head Dresses, &c., &c., of every variety the most fastidious can desire. She returns her sincere thanks to her patrons for their past favors and solicits a continuance of the same.
She has brought out an excellent Milliner to assist and please customers.
Hats cleaned and trimmed as usual.
Oct. 7, 1853 r5-1m

WANTED,
A TEACHER to take charge of a Common School in No. 17 Rocky Point District, New Hanover county, N. C. We wish the personage strictly moral, and the School to commence within the present month, if possible.
W. J. HAND,
THOMAS H. TATE, } Com'tee.
J. R. McLENDON,
October 7th, 1853 5-2t

$150 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
THE firm heretofore existing between BOYKIN & MORISEY, in Clinton, having been dissolved by the death of RICHARD B. MORISEY, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said firm to come forward and make payment to ISAAC BOYKIN, who is authorized to settle up the business of said copartnership.
All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned.
Sept. 30th, 1853 ISAAC BOYKIN. 4-4t

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell his plantation on the 5th of November next, by auction. The tract contains seven hundred acres and is situated on the Six Runs, one mile from the Road leading from Warsaw to Clinton, five miles from the latter. It is one of the best farms in the country for producing Cotton, Corn, &c. There is a large dwelling-house, a good kitchen and out-houses. The water is most excellent. There is a six-horse crop cleared, and some of the finest lands to clear that can be found on the Six Runs.—This is heavily timbered with red and white Oak. The pine land is of the very b st quality, with twenty thousand trees *to box*. The situation is *decidedly* healthy.
Owing to my afflictions, I am determined to sell, and will sell, only by auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
J. W. MOSELEY.
Sampson co., N. C., Sept. 30th, 1853 4-ts

KAHNWEILER & BROTHER.
RESPECTFULLY beg leave to announce to their friends and numerous customers that they have received and are constanly opening a splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, and will continue to receive at intervals throughout the season, a rich and varied stock of all the newest designs and patterns—amongst which may be classed the following:
Rich Plain and Brocade Silk; Elegant Black Ottoman, Brocade and Plaid Spun Silks, new style of Satin de Chains, Cashmeres, Muslin de Laines, and all the most recent articles of Ladies dress goods—with a magnificent assortment of Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery and other Fancy Goods; Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers are all of the latest FRENCH IMPORTATIONS and surpass in point of taste and elegance any assortment ever before exhibited in this city.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS.
A large assortment in great variety; Kerseys and Linseys for Servants; Domestics, Osnaburgs, Blue Stripes, and an assortment of all such goods usually classed under MEN'S WEAR.
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.
An elegant assortment of Philadelphia made shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps for Men and Boys.
Sept. 23d, 1853 3-1m uo

THE SUBSCRIBERS are weekly receiving articles in their line from New York, Fayetteville, and by Railroad.—Pork, Flour and Bacon—of which we now have a pretty good supply, just received and landing—say some forty bbls. City Mess Pork, some 2 or 3,000 lbs. Bacon, and forty or fifty bbls Flour, assorted, from Hiram Smith, to Fayetteville. We keep Sugar, Coffee, and a few other necessary articles of general use, as a matter of accommodation to our customers. We are truly thankful for the patronage given us heretofore, and earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, with all the addition our friends please to give us.
R. GRANT & BRO.,
To be found at our former stand—Lord's Building, on the Wharf. [Sept. 9th, '53.—1-3w

ABSTRACT from the Minutes of the Superior Court of Law, held for the County of New Hanover, at Spring Term, 1853, Hon. John M. Dick, Presiding Judge:
"*Ordered*, That hereafter the Civil Docket shall be taken up on Monday of the first week of the Court, and continued until Tuesday night of the second week of the Term, and that on Wednesday of the second week of the Term, the State Docket shall be taken up and continued until disposed of. Parties and witnesses on the State Docket are not required to attend until Wednesday of the second week of the Term.
"*It is further Ordered*, That this notice be advertised in the Wilmington Herald and Journal newspapers, for six weeks previous to the next Term of this Court," which will commence the 4th Monday after 4th Monday of September next. H. W. FOY, Clerk.
Sept. 9th, 1853 1-6w.

$20 REWARD.
WE will pay for the apprehension and safe delivery in any Jail, so that we can get him again, (my negro fellows SAM) Sam is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—dark complected. He absconded a few days since, and it is supposed he will make his way back to Ashe county, N C. DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., 15th July, '53 48-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE following property, viz:
COMMERCIAL STEAM SAW MILL, now in complete order, lying on the opposite side of the river from and within the limits of the town of Wilmington; attached to the Mill is a Water Lot 190 feet front on the river, running back 450 feet, adjoining which is a Wharf 300 feet front, running back to the Mill Timber Pen, 750 feet on the river, 200 feet deep. NINETY ACRES OF CLEARED LAND, beginning 450 feet from the line of the Mill property, adjoining the causeway opposite the Depot of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, running with the causeway to Alligator Creek, distance one half mile.
ONE HOUSE AND LOT, corner of Fourth and Nunn streets.
ONE TRACT OF LAND, lying on both sides of Jumping Run, one mile and a half from town, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES.
TWENTY LIKELY NEGRO FELLOWS, all accustomed to Mill work. These negroes are all young and valuable.
THE BRIG KATE HEATH, 190 tons burthen, coppered and copper fastened.
Three-fourths of the New York packet schooner IRA BREWSTER.
BRIG CAPE FEAR, 200 tons burthen, 5 years old, and recently zinced.
My health being bad, and anxious to leave for the South this fall, will dispose of the above property on the most favorable terms. M. COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., 30th July, 1853 47-tf

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 1853. 52-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders

MESS PORK.—150 bbls. City and Plated Mess Pork, [illegible] and for sale by
FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;
6,000 "	"	Extra;
5,000 "	"	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green,	in Oil;
100 "	"	Yellow, "
500 "	Yellow Ochre,	"
500 "	Spanish Brown,	"
500 "	Venetian Red,	"

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine. (French;) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaints.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.
CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D.'s, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
J. S CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover county, N. C.,
October 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—
Dear Sir:—It is with plesure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.,
J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother.—As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Gregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
May 13th, 1853 36-6m

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Billous Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also.
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS:
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits,
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1853.

Daily paper one year..... $6,00 } Invariably
Weekly..... 2,50 } in advance.

☞ WANTED, at this Office, a White Boy of good moral character, who can read and write, as an apprentice.

To Printers, Publishers and Editors.

WE have for sale two EXCELLENT HAND PRINTING PRESSES. One of them is a Washington Press, with SELF INKER, of the latest and most approved style—upon which the "Weekly Journal" is now printed. This is an excellent Press, and in complete order, Inker and all, including Roller-mould and Blocks.

The other is a SMITH HAND PRESS—does very good work—will print a Form (face of type) 20½ by 29½ inches.—There is also a Vibrating Inking Machine belonging to it that a boy 10 years old can easily work.

The latter Press can be delivered at any time, and will be sold cheap.

The large Press can be delivered about the first of December next, and may be had for considerably less than a Press of its size can be brought here from the Foundry, and we pledge our reputation that none better can be had.

Our only object in disposing of the above Presses, is to make room for different machinery in our Office, which we find it necessary to substitute for them.

Oct. 10th, 1853] FULTON & PRICE.

JOB PRINTING!

We are prepared to execute every description of PRINTING, from a VISITING CARD, up to the LARGEST SIZED POSTERS.

Now, give us a showing, and we will show the public what can be done away down here in Wilmington, in the Old North State.

Scarcity of Money—The Surplus in the Treasury.

We are not by any means certain, that the accumulation of twenty to thirty millions of specie in the Public Treasury, has not been a real benefit for which the country should be thankful, rather than a loss to be regretted, as most business men regard it, since it abstracts so much from the circulating medium of the country. Now, we think everybody who will take the trouble to look at the business of the country for the last year, will be convinced that credits have had a full, not to say an undue extension; and the fears have been, of over-trading, rather than otherwise. The extreme limit of safety has certainly been reached. Suppose then that the specie funds now in the vaults of the Treasury were in the hands of Banks; for what enormous expansions and wild schemes might they not form a basis? It is surely better as it is. No undue stringency has been produced by the retention of this large amount of specie in the U. S. Treasury. If any such stringency had existed, the offer to redeem U. S. Stock at 21 per cent. premium would not have been left without attention for so many weeks. Now, some little is sent on at the above rate and the specie returned for it, but the process is slow. We may rest assured that, so long as an offer of 21 per cent. premium fails to bring out a six per cent. Stock, there is no such trouble about money as some of the "bear" operators in finance or politics would try to make us believe, and when that trouble does come, U. S. Stocks will bring out the specie.

MADAME DURAND'S CONCERT.—There was a very respectable audience at the Theatre last night, to listen to Madame DURAND'S Concert, which was a very respectable concert, and gave very general pleasure and satisfaction. Madame D., without being JENNY LIND or PARODI, nevertheless possesses a very pleasing face and figure,—a sweet voice—and an easy and Lady-like carriage upon the Stage. The man with the Violin—MORRETTI—plays very well indeed, very well; and Signor NOVELLI is not unknown to fame upon the regular Operatic Stage;—by the way, he seemed to take offence at an accident, which certainly was intended for no disrespect. Some gentlemen got to sitting on the counter of a little defunct bar, whereat ginger-pop used to be retailed, in the corner just inside the door, when lo, and behold! from the effects of the Maine Law, or something else, the counter "nater ally gin out," dropping the gentlemen on the floor, with something of a crash, and a bang, and some "audible smilings," generally known as laughter, &c., which interrupted Signor N.

Upon the whole, however, the concert was very pleasant, and "Coming through the Rye" done with a great deal of archness and spirit. The Troupe appear again to-night in different pieces, and we hope to a full house.—*Daily Journal, 11th inst.*

Concertizing, Etc.

The fact is certain that it is now much harder to get up a house in this place for any exhibition, musical or otherwise, than at any time since we have been residing in Wilmington. No doubt one cause is to be sought and found in the very large proportion of our Theatre going people, who, in these days of travelling, have been sojourning at the North for the express purpose of seeing the sights, and having thus been treated to a full-length view of the Elephant, climbing up by his trunk and sliding down by his tail, have no immediate desire to pay for a peep at any smaller denizen of the forest.

But this is only one cause, and not the principal. *That* is to be found in the conduct of the Concert people themselves, from Steffanone down to Madame Durand, or rather Mr. Novelli. The people have been disgusted by their ridiculous airs, and their obvious lack of any desire to please. If there is not quite as large an audience as the people with the names ending in *i* would like, the people with the names ending in *i*, revenge themselves upon the devoted heads of those who are present by exhibiting undisguised bad temper and half murdering the programme. If a bench falls and three youthful persons laugh while the stout man with the stout moustache is singing in a stout voice, the stout man aforesaid feels his dignity much outraged, and so stops suddenly and carries his stout voice and moustache behind the scenes, as did Novelli the first night here. All these nonsensical airs have, for a while, used up concerts here, and will do it in any place, where the people "live upon the road and take the papers," as the people here are supposed to do to some extent. A good theatrical company would do a very fine business here for—say five weeks this winter, running from near New Year to near the beginning of Lent.

BUSINESS MATTERS.—We understand that the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, at its last regular meeting, resolved hereafter to buy and sell Spirits of Turpentine, without separate charge or allowance for the barrel. This regulation to take effect from and after the 1st day of November next. Of course transactions in Spirits will be made with reference to this fact.

We are authorized and requested to state by responsible gentlemen connected with the commerce of this place, that no hesitation need exist among Cotton planters in regard to a market for that article in Wilmington. Full and fair market prices can be, and will be paid for any amount which may be sent here; and the known moderation of all charges at this port, should give it the preference, or at least secure for it a fair and equal showing in this branch, from the communities placed in connection with it by means of its public works.

☞ The steamship Illinois arrived at New York on the 10th instant, with $1,225.000 in gold. Her California dates are no later than the Star of the West.

Foreign Population in North Carolina.

It appears from the returns of the census of 1850 that the proportion of foreign to native population in North Carolina is one to two hundred. In Virginia the proportion is rather greater, but still very small. The Petersburg Democrat learns that there is to be established in Norfolk a home for the reception of immigrants from Europe, for the purpose of supplying the demand for labor in the interior of Virginia and North Carolina. The parties are Northern. Remarking upon this, the Raleigh Standard hopes that North Carolina may obtain her share of these immigrants, believing that this State can present as many inducements as the States of the North-west, where they have generally been going. Immigration *from* the State has generally ceased: with immigration *to* it sufficient to fill the demand for labor and assist in the construction of the various works necessary for its development, the census of 1860 would exhibit a marked advance in the wealth and population of North Carolina.

☞ If anybody can understand New York politics, they can take our hat, and, for a wonder, it is nearly new. Of the nominees of the Democratic convention at Syracuse, from which the "hards" seceded and now oppose, full two-thirds had always acted with the "Hunkers," and the resolutions of the convention endorsed the Baltimore platform and the President's inaugural, and the fugitive slave law. Of the nine nominees of the late Whig convention in the same State, six are Seward Whigs, and three national Whigs; and the questions of the day as regards the fugitive slave law, etc., were shirked in the resolutions passed, and yet it seems that the Whigs are very likely to carry the State through the exceeding rightousness of portions of the Democrats, who would sooner give the State to Seward, than unite upon an unexceptionable platform, with members of their own party, against whom they entertain feelings of enmity, or who may stand in the way of their own advancement. Great world!

16 Days Later from California.

By the arrival of the El Dorado at New Orleans, and the Star of the West at New York, we have received dates from San Francisco 16 days later, than by former arrival. The John L. Stephens had arrived at Panama with 700 passengers and $1,300,000 in gold. The steamer Illinois had left for New York with $1.250,000 in gold. The passengers by the El Dorado came through in 20 days and 16 hours.

The elections on the 7th, had resulted in favor of the democrats. John Bigler had been chosen Governor, and Samuel Purdy, Lieut. Governor. The vote everywhere had been close. In San Francisco the democrats had received a very small majority. The vote polled was large.

Lieut. Beale and party had arrived safely at Los Angelos.

Intelligence from Rome river states that Gov. Lane had effected treaties with the Indians and hostilities had ceased.

The anniversary of the annexation of California had been celebrated at San Francisco by a great military display.

Kit Carson had arrived from Meross Plains. Lt. Col. Mason died on the 7th ult.

Fresh discoveries of gold were daily being made, and miners were doing well.

The Star of the West brings 500 passengers, $800,000 in gold on freight, and $500,000 in the hands of passengers. The principal consignees are Duncan, Sherman & Co., 400,000; Burgoyne & Plume, 200,000; Trexel & Co., $86,000.

NEW PAPER IN WASHINGTON.—It is stated that the Globe is to be revived as a permanent Daily paper at Washington City, under the auspices of Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES. Publication to commence on the 1st of December.

☞ Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, senior proprietor of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, has arrived at New York from Liverpool. He is about to write a descriptive tour though the United States and Canada, and purposes collecting information respecting the condition and prospects of emigrants to both countries. The Messrs. CHAMBERS are among the most successful publishers in Great Britain, and have accumulated a large fortune, from the profits of their business. Their Journal has a circulation amounting to seventy-five thousand weekly.

☞ The "Illustrated Magazine of Art" is upon our table, with numerous engravings of a high order of merit, so far as the design is concerned.—It is really a fine and interesting number. It has 40 illustrations of Napoleon's tomb, which alone are worth the price of the number, which is 25 cents.

Part V. of "The Alps, Switzerland, Savoy and Lombardy," illustrated—25 cents.

Cassell's Natural History of the Feathered Tribes. Part III.,—25 cents.

Illustrated History of Hungary. Part IV.,—12½ cents.

Popular Educator, No. VI. Price 12½ cents.

All the above from WHITAKER'S, who has them for sale.

☞ JUDGE DARGAN, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, died of yellow fever at Mobile on the 4th. He was a native, we think, of this State, or one of the bordering Pee Dee Districts in South Carolina.

The Mission to France.

The following official announcement appears in the Washington Union of yesterday, (11th):

"APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French."

We believe we remarked several weeks ago that Mr. Dix would *not* go to France, and that his defence of his course against the attacks made upon it was *not* made with a view to this appointment.—Just to think how much labor has been lost!

☞ John Mitchell and John Martin, two more of the Irish political exiles to Australia, have made their escape, and will probably soon reach this country.

GEORGIA.—It seems that, after all, Johnson, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, has been elected by a small majority, ranging from five hundred to eight hundred. Congressional delegation about evenly divided, with probably a Democratic preponderance. Legislature Democratic.

To the Editors of the Journal:

DEAR SIRS: Will you have the kindness to inform the citizens of Wilmington how it happens that the front door of the Government building, on the Wharf, occupied by the Post Office and Custom House, is kept closed every morning until after the mail is distributed? It is generally understood that the Rotundo was left in the building as a matter of convenience to the public, where they could have a place to shelter themselves from the weather while waiting for the mail to be opened, as is the case in every city of any importance in the country; and for our citizens to be deprived of the benefits of the space intended for their comfort, seems a little strange, in this age of Democratic progress.

A SUFFERER.

The man that undertook to wrestle with a gallon of rum, met with a most signal defeat. He was grassed in less time than you could throw a somerset.

MUSIC.—Post-marked Norfolk, and endorsed "Respects of the Troupe," we have received four pieces of Music, sung by "Kunkel's Nightingale Opera Troupe," as follows: "Old Bob Ridley;" "Aunt Harriet Beecher Stowe;" "Old River Farm and Mary Vale." The two last are comparatively new, at least to us, and are very pleasing and simple, with nothing of "nigger" about them. "Old Bob Ridley" is of the *screaming* order, as everybody can testify who may happen to reside within five squares of a piano, whereupon one or several young ladies do "practice."

By the way, we hope the "Kunkels" will pay us a visit. They are really very excellent performers and good musicians, and we want something of the kind very much indeed.

BUGGY HARNESS.—We have just been looking at a very handsome set of Buggy Harness, now at the establishment of Mr. CONOLEY, on Market street, by whom it was manufactured, and is to be exhibited at the State Fair. So far as we can judge, the workmanship is as neat and substantial as any we examined at the more pretentious "All Nations'" affair at New York, though, of course, the finish and adornments are not so expensive. It is finished with black polished leather, and the various metallic portions silver mounted.

Sudden Death.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Hon. Simon Greenleaf, President of the Law School of Harvard University, died last night of apoplexy.

Heavy Forgeries.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—It has been discovered that large forgeries have been committed by G. W. Mason, and running through a long series of years. He had forged on L. S. Beecher, Chair Dealer, for $57,000, whose paper had been promptly met until Saturday last. Mason belongs to Kirk's church, and bore an excellent character.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—The weather now is fine and cool, and fears of the fever has ceased. Thousands of absentees are returning.

MOBILE, Oct. 10.—The fever has now nearly disappeared and excites little alarm.

Heavy Failure.

NEW YORK, Oct 11.—Simeon Draper, the well-known Banker and Politician, has failed for a large amount.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The election for State and Local officers took place to-day. In Dauphin county the Whig ticket is elected.

In Delaware county, a majority of 600 has been given against the new Constitution.

Returns from Philadelphia show the election of Murphy, Democrat, as Police Marshal, and Gilpin, Whig, for Mayor. The Whigs have lost one member of the Common Council in Walnut Ward.

DEATH OF MRS. WEBSTER.—BOSTON, Oct. 11.—We learn that Mrs Webster, wife of the late Professor Webster, murderer of Dr Parkman, died recently.

REDEMPTION OF U. S. STOCKS.—The Northern mail arriving this morning (says the Washington Star of Tuesday last,) brought to the Treasury Department no less than $380,000 in Government bonds for redemption!

From the Washington Union.

The Policy of the Administration.—Mr. Guthrie's Letter.

The annexed letters will be read with interest, as bearing intelligibly upon the policy and position of the Administration in regard to the distribution of the public patronage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1853.

To the Editors of the Washington Union:—

It seems the public have obtained, through the press, an imperfect statement of the contents of my letter to Collector Bronson and the other Custom House officers at New York; and as the subject is a public one, I place in your hands a copy of the letter, which you are at liberty to make public.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1853.

Dear Sir:—Since the conversation we had upon the subject of the unfortunate division in the Democratic party in New York, I feel more and more convinced that the present disorganization cannot fail to endanger the success of the principles of the party there, and to prove injurious elsewhere. But the separation is effected. A conviction has forced itself on my mind that, by Democrats pledged to each other upon a common platform of principles, the division could and ought to have been prevented.

You are aware that to the principles of the Baltimore Convention and the policy intimated in the inaugural address, the President and his constitutional advisers stand pledged before the world. They have been and are united as one man upon those principles and that policy, and had reason to believe that all gentlemen who consented to accept office under the Administration stood pledged to the same principles and policy.

As the President understands the principles avowed as the platform of the party at Baltimore, all Democrats who joined in upholding and carrying out the same were entitled to be recognized as worthy of the confidence of the united party, and consequently eligible to official station. That all could not obtain office was manifest, and that the distribution could not be exactly equal amongst the different sections of the party, was equally certain.—Yet the distribution was intended to be so made as to give just cause of complaint to no one section; and it is believed that this intention has been carried out, not only by the President himself, but by most of his appointees in respect to the offices under the latter.

It has so happened that your appointments have been very generally made from that portion of the party to which you now adhere. This you thought best calculated to secure union and harmony. That desirable object has failed to be attained; and the other portion of the party feel that they have not been fully recognized by you, and, as things now stand, may not do justice to your motives.

I call your attention to this subject, and to the fact that the President and his cabinet, with entire unanimity, recognize that portion of the party as Democrats distinctly avowing and firmly maintaining the principles of the Baltimore platform, and entitled to be recognized by appointments to official stations in your department. Allow me to express the expectation that you will so recognize them in the only way that will carry conviction with it.

I have not hitherto deemed it necessary to make any particular inquiry with regard to the section of the Democratic party to which persons nominated for positions in the custom-house at New York belonged prior to the reunion of the party in 1849, which reunion was supposed to have been thoroughly cemented in the great and triumphant contest in 1852. But, as the present excited state of feeling among political friends who acted together in 1852, and who now stand unequivocally upon the same platform of principles in New York is suggestive of a discrimination of which the administration will not approve, I shall send a copy of this letter to the naval officer and the surveyor of the port, in order that there may be no misapprehension as to the policy which the President will require to be pursued.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE.

G. C. BRONSON, Esq., Collector, New York.

State Fair.

We take pleasure in informing our readers that the accommodations for the approaching Fair will be completed during the present week; and we think they will be found ample for all the purposes desired. There are sixteen acres of ground enclosed—shelters and stalls have been arranged for cattle, and buildings have been provided for fabrics of all kinds, agricultural productions, carriages, machinery and the like. Floral Hall, as it is called, is the main building, and near this is a refreshment room or saloon for the ladies. Wells have been sunk in different parts of the enclosure, so as to afford a plentiful supply of water.

We are requested by the Committee of Arrangements to notify the ladies that Floral Hall will be completed by Thursday morning, when it is hoped they will take charge of it and decorate it suitably for the occasion. We have no doubt the ladies will respond at once to this request.

We continue to hear of arrangements in various parts of the State for attending the Fair. The attendance will no doubt be large, and the occasion highly interesting.—*Standard.*

Austrian Treaties with Turkey.

The Austrian government, through Mr. Hulsemann, its charge d'affaires, declares that its consul "was, without doubt, perfectly justified, when in virtue of those treaties, which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of Kosta within the pale of his jurisdiction." The only article we can find in the treaties of Austria with Turkey that have a bearing on this subject are in the following extracts.—They have a more important bearing on the rights of Austrian *refugees* in Turkey than they have on the jurisdiction of its consuls over these same refugees, and confer upon them not a title of authority:

From the Treaty of Carlowitz, 1699.

ART. 9. It shall not be allowed on either side to grant protection or refuge to bad characters, to rebels, or to malcontents; and each party shall be obliged to punish those whom they may find within their territory, even if they are the subjects of the other party.

ART 10. The Hungarians and Transylvanians, who withdrew to Turkey during the war, can remain.

From the Treaty of Passarowitz, 1718.

ART. 14. It is agreed on both sides not to grant refuge to malefactors, to rebels, or to malcontents.

ART. 15. The Hungarians who have withdrawn to the Ottoman empire, as Ragosci, Bertscheni, Esterhazy, Forgasch, Vey. Czucky, can remain; but places shall be assigned to them distant from the frontiers, and their wives shall be permitted to join them.

Treaty of Belgrade, 1739.

ART. 11. * * The subjects of the Emperor, who are merchants, shall have the right to come and go in the kingdom and provinces of the Ottoman empire, by land and sea, in their own vessels, with the flag and letters of the Emperor, paying the usual duties. They shall enjoy the same privileges in the Ottoman empire as the most friendly nations have enjoyed up to the present time, especially the French, English and Dutch.

ART. 18. Asylum and refuge shall not hereafter be given to bad characters, to rebel subjects, or to malcontents; but the contracting parties shall be each one obliged to punish this class of people, as well as all thieves and robbers, even when they are the subjects of the other party. Haidouds, and such brigands as live by plunder, being in nobody's pay, shall no longer be tolerated. They shall be removed from the confines and transferred to the most remote quarters.

We find nothing in the treaty of Sistow, or any subsequent treaty stronger than the above in the sense of conferring jurisdiction upon Austrian consuls in Turkey. And as the treaty of Belgrade, which is the most definite upon the subject, is also the most specific in its language, and must be regarded as explanatory of the preceding treaties, we take pleasure in noting that the punishment of rebel subjects of Austria *is expressly reserved to Turkey*, and that the seclusion of them by the Porte in distant provinces was not a favor obtained for refugees by England and France, but is distinctly provided for by treaty. We do not wonder that the despatches of the Austrian cabinet to Mr. Hulsemann did not *quote* the articles of Austrian treaties which gave Mr. Weckbecker, the consul at Smyrna, jurisdiction over Koszta, and that he himself only mysteriously alludes to them in his letter to Mr. Marcy.

It now remains to see whether, in the privileges granted to the most friendly nations, France and England, Austria can find a sufficiently large base for her futile pretence; we say *futile*, because even if Austria could prove the existence of such an immunity, founded on the treaties of France with the Porte, as would allow an Austrian consul to seize an Austrian subject in Turkey, our treaty with Turkey would give us the right to appeal to a jurisdiction concurrent and coextensive with its own in this country, and in this case it would be in behalf of a man who had lost his Austrian nationality and obtained the American.

Plank Road Superiority.

We see a sensible letter, from C. W. Styles, Esq. published in the Hamburg Republican. Mr. S writes from Fayetteville N. C., where he has had an opportunity of looking into the Plank Road business extensively, as five such roads now radiate from that place. We call attention to the following observations:

"I have recently had an opportunity of investigating the theory of Plank Roads, their utility and effect upon farming interests, and the inducement they offer to capitalists for profitable investment; and the result of my observations, is the conviction that their system is far preferable to Railroads, where short distances are to be overcome, and where particular communities are to be accommodated. Railroads should never be built, except where it is desirable to shorten great distances, and bring remote sections in close communication. In such cases they should be constructed by the shortest and most direct lines, leaving the accomodation of communities and villages to Plank Road enterprise; and wherever a track of Railroad is located adjacent communities should place themselves upon the line by planking their roads. This system would cost less, and benefit a larger portion of citizens than the ziggag location of Railroads, which has characterized some of our most important enterprises; and, while it would furnish all the facilities necessary to the planter for the transportation of his produce to market, and the return of his necessaries, it would afford him, at all times, a good road at his door; for plantation and neighborhood purposes. Railroads afford none of these private and domestic advantages."

Mr. Styles goes on to say that the Fayetteville Roads have cost an averge of 1400 per mile—that they are all paying 10 per cent—and that the cheapness of their construction may be attributed to the fact that they were located by the skill of efficient Engineers.

Charleston Mercury.

Execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The southern whigs have assailed the President no little upon the allegation that Gov. McClelland, appointed by him to the Interior Department, was unsound on the compromise question. We have heretofore met and fully refuted this charge; but an opportunity has been afforded to Gov. McClelland to put this charge entirely to rest. Col. Wynkoop, one of the marshals of Pennsylvania, informed the Secretary of the Interior, a few days since, that his officers were threatened with resistance to the execution of the fugitive slaw law at Wilkesbarre, and asking his advice as to the employment of counsel. The prompt reply of Gov. McClelland breathes the true spirit:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October, 4, 1853.

SIR: Yours of the 3d inst. has been received, and I have telegraphed you to consult the district attorney, employ counsel, if necessary, and use all reasonable means for the enforcement of the law. This department is determined that the fugitive slave law shall, so far as depends upon it, be executed in good faith, and that the officers legitimately employed in carrying it into effect shall be sustained. They need not fear any difficulty here so long as they discharge their duties efficiently and faithfully.

I am, sir, &c.,

R. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

Col. Francis M. Wynkoop, Marshal Eastern District, Pennsylvania.

Failure of the Alleghany.

The U. S. Steamship Alleghany returned to the naval anchorage at 1 o'clock Saturday, after an absence of three and a half days on her trial trip. We regret to announce that she performed very badly, and that this experimental excursion has resulted in a complete and absolute failure on the part of the steamer. At no time, under the most favorable circumstances of wind and tide, with the application of both steam and sails, could her speed be increased to a faster rate than six miles an hour. Her machinery worked wretchedly, and, since the trial, is in a most shattered condition. All Thursday she was at anchor in Lynhaven Bay to enable her engineers to tinker it up.—Friday she again got under way, and after stewing and fuming, and making sundry desperate efforts, she managed to get twenty five miles east of Cape Henry. At this point Commander Lynch, becoming disgusted with her motions, and concluding that it might not be either prudent or comfortable to be drifting too far from shore, very wisely turned about in search of a secure harbor. She anchored at the Horse Shoe, off Old Point, Friday night, and on Saturday took four hours in smooth water to return to our port, a distance of twenty miles. Here she now lies safely moored, another, and we trust the last, monument of the folly, of governmental experiments in steam.

Norfolk Argus 10th inst.

DOG FIGHT.—We learn that in New York recently a dog fight came off for $1000 a side, in which East Boston, "Tige," was matched against the New York dog, "York." Tige was the victor, killing his opponent after a fight which lasted two hours and twenty minutes.—*Herald.*

From the London Examiner, Aug. 5.

The Revolution in the Chinese.

ITS EFFECTS UPON CHINA AND THE REST OF THE WORLD.

China and the Chinese are every day acquiring additional consequence in the eyes of the nations.—Late papers from Australia detail facts illustrative of the great amount of industry and perseverance which are evinced by hundreds of Chinamen, who are there to be found working side by side with the emigrants of other countries; and proportioned to the greater degree of industry and economy with which they labor and live, in comparison with their fellow laborers from Europe, is the greater degree of success which usually distinguish them. Cargoes of Chinamen crowd, from time to time, the waters of both the eastern and western ports of the new continent. The merchant on 'change at Sydney, has long since ceased to regard with astonishment the presence of the Chinese traders, who mix, with a curious and cautious familiarity, with the frequenters of the crowded mart, and who engross no small share of the business of the day. In California, and in the United States and other parts of America, the Chinamen and Chinese commerce arrest the attention at every turn; and the store kept by a child of the great "celestial" family is seldom found to be inferior to that of the European or American merchant.

In our last issue of this paper, we mentioned them as having formed a company who were making the tour of the principal cities in America, giving histrionic entertainments; we find there are several such companies in Australia. In Sidney they have a school and an institution for the relief of the indigent of their own nation; at San Francisco they have several schools, and a hospital, where they receive all who choose to submit themselves to their treatment.

A few short years ago we knew these people only by their tea boxes, covered with hieroglyphics as inscrutable and mysterious as themselves — and by their exquisite porcelain and silks. — By their exclusion of all strangers from their empire, and by their seclusion within themselves, they had kept themselves for centuries a secret from the rest of mankind. The interior of their country was impenetrable, except by the zealous few ever ready to risk life and all for the dissemination of that small leaven which has worked, and will work, so miraculously to the Christianization of a people who number themselves by hundreds of millions. We were in ignorance of their customs, laws, and habits, except in so far as knowledge could be gleaned from the travels of missionaries, and the occasional visits of merchants to a few places on the coast.

The great barrier between the Chinese and the rest of the world, breached and shattered in some places by British cannon and British enterprise, has gradually become less formidable in its entire length. It has at length become surmountable, and in the course of time it will be removed. The Chinese begin as a nation to appreciate the arts and commerce of the people of other countries, and to devote their study to foreign science; even the venerable superstitions of untold ages are sorely put to it to sustain themselves against the assaults of other and new creeds. The first great step towards the civilization of the Chinese, and their affiliation with the rest of the great family of mankind, was the abandonment of some of their most stringent restrictions against foreigners, which was the consequence of their late subjection by foreign arms. The next important step was their own—their emigration to other countries, which promised wealth more easily attainable than in their own land. A destructive war is followed by peace, and commerce begins and flourishes. Trade is established with all nations who choose to repair to the open ports. Suddenly a new nation springs up, on the opposite shores of the ocean which washes their own territory; and hither, by a golden spell, are drawn the surplus hosts of the world. The fleets of this new nation render them and the Chinese near neighbors; and the tales which reached China of the golden soils of California soon prove an enticement too great for "celestial" exclusiveness. Ancient laws and time-hallowed prejudices are soon forgotten in the excitement of new times, realizing all of the dreams of the covetous man in his opium-induced inspirations of mammon. Australia becomes, in course of time, the centre of a similar attraction, and thither, in common with other men, flock the Chinese.

Whatever may have been the impressions which were left on the mind of men after the close of war, regarding the disposition and character of the people of the Flowery Empire, the aspect in which they present themselves in times of peace is one of superlative merit. The best civilized nations of Europe may look with envy on the state of each little Chinese community who have settled near and among them. Their immigration does not increase the tenants of prison, hospital, or asylum; there is no increase in the public taxes for their support; no enlargement of police of military to keep them in order. Each man works, economizes, and saves, till less earnest or more extravagant men look, with no less envy than astonishment, at the increasing wealth of their diligent and hard working neighbor.

The Chinese themselves are accomplishing the great end to achieve the first step towards which it has cost England countless treasure and the blood of so many of her best and bravest sons, the end to effect which America has sent forth her vast expedition as regards Japan, unrestrained communication with the rest of the world. It needs not the penetration of a sage to perceive the vast advantages to be secured by free trade with such a people; it is a prize a nation may well fight and strive for. Now, without battle and bloodshed, we now have this wealthy nation seeking, as a boon, the acceptance at our hands of what we have already lavished millions to secure.

The Chinese system of emigration is different from our own. A Chinaman who desires to push his fortune abroad obtains from his friends, or from a money lender, a small amount—merely enough to land him in the place which is to be the scene of his adventures. The terms of interest, if the money is obtained from a usuer, are usually very large, on account of the risk. Arrived at Sydney, the immigrant easily obtains from one of his more fortunate countrymen the means for a start, and a footing once obtained it is never lost. The Chinese lend money to each other without hesitation under such circumstances, seldom looking for any other security than the honor and honesty of the borrower. And it appears that the confidence thus unhesitatingly bestowed, is very seldom abused. The first gains of the settler are invariably remitted by the man by whom the means of passage was afforded, and the remittance is usually made through the hands of the countryman to whom he was indebted for his first "start" when he arrived in the colonies. He works with patience, industry, economy, and temperance, living on very little, and contented if he every day gains something—however little that something may be. He soon amasses the means of trading; and his good judgment, honesty, and perseverance seldom fail of procuring him wealth in the long run. This obtained, his desires revert to his home with as much tenacity of feeling as the European's; a sincere love of country is in fact an all prevailing trait of the Chinese disposition. Some few of them, after a few years absence from the colony where they have become enriched, return with their families and establish themselves as merchants. Of these there are already several in Sydney.

The Redemption of the Stock of the United States.

We understand that some misapprehension exists, and that inquiry is frequently made at the Treasury Department, as to the terms upon which the several stocks of the United States are now redeemed at the Treasury. We therefore republish in another column the two official notices heretofore made public by Mr. Secretary Guthrie in relation to the subject.

In this connexion, we learn, upon inquiry at the Treasury, that the following are the redemptions of the various stocks of the United States during the week ending 8th instant:

Stocks redeemable in		1862	$42,000
Do.	do.	1853	28,500
Do.	do.	1856	23,700
Do.	do.	1867	298,850
Do.	do.	1868	115,000
Whole amount redeemed in the week			506,050

Washington Union.

THE RELEASE OF KOSZTA.—It is said that Austria hoped to have sent the news here of her intention to release Koszta in time to recall Mr. Hulsemann's recent note to Secretary Marcy. The cause of this cringing is a fear lest the United States should get into a difficulty with Austria, and cripple her navy, which may speedily be required to assist Russia in the struggle against Turkey and Hungary. It is also said that if our government had opportunity it would refuse to receive Koszta, except unconditionally.

OFFICIAL.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS NO. 12.

To Collectors and other officers of the Customs concerning allowance for discounts, under acts 20th April, 1818, and 1st March, 1823.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 6, 1853.

It appearing from representations made to this department, from several of the collection districts, that more specific instructions than have heretofore been given are required in relation to the allowance of discounts on invoices of imported merchandise, your special attention is called to the subject.

By the 21st section of the supplementary collection act of 20th April, 1818, it is provided:

"That no discount shall be allowed on any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to *ad valorem* duty, admitted to entry, unless the importer shall expressly state, on oath or affirmation, that such discount has been actually and *bona fide* allowed to the owner or owners of such goods, wares, or merchandise in the payment made for the same."

The supplementary collection act of 1st March, 1823, in the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th sections, prescribing the oath or affirmation to be taken by the owner, consignee, importer, or agent, as the case may be, before their being admitted to entry, requires that it shall be declared, under such oath or affirmation, "that the invoice contains no *discounts*, bounties, or drawbacks, but such as have been actually allowed."

In view of these provisions of law, remaining still in full force, it is directed that, in all future cases, on the oath or affirmation so required being made, and not before, the discount noted on the face of the invoice may be taken and considered in determining the *cost* of the goods; it being, however, expressly understood that this is not to prevent the appraiser from exercising any part of the authority vested in him by law, in ascertaining, estimating, and appraising the true market value of the merchandise, and the dutiable value of the same; in the performance of which duty, it must be observed, no discount can be allowed that will reduce the goods below their true market value; and that no regard can be had to discounts depending upon conditions to be performed by the consignees on the arrival of the merchandise.

The foregoing regulation will necessarily supercede any existing rule fixing and determining the rate of discount to be allowed on certain specified articles.

With every disposition to allow all actual, fair, and reasonable discounts, the department is called upon by a sense of official duty to enjoin upon the officers of the customs continued vigilance in guarding the revenue from abuses in this particular. Instances have occurred where an invoice has exhibited a discount greater by 2½ per cent. than that shown on each of several other invoices of precisely similar goods from the same foreign house, and imported in the same vessel at the same time; the said 2½ per cent. raising the discount claimed just so much higher than the usual rate as to form an offset to the charge for *commissions* required to be added in ascertaining the dutiable value of merchandise.

In such cases, or others exhibiting a ground for suspicion of intended fraud, it will become the duty of the collector to consult with the district attorney of the United States on the propriety of instituting legal proceedings appropriate to the case.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Mills' Great Statue of Washington.

The preparations for the construction of the bronze equestrian statue of the Father of our Country are now making good progress. The Washington Union says—Clark Mills, Esq., the artist, has laid out the grounds of his extensive works near the city, and is proceeding as rapidly as possible in the erection of the necessary buildings. He is constructing his own foundry and moulding shops, by means of which the whole work will be constantly under his own eye. As fast as he is furnished with the required means he will go on with his great national design—a design, when completed as Mr. Mills intends, that will be worthy of the name of the republic and its illustrious sire.

The act of Congress providing for this statue authorizes the President to contract with Mr. Mills for the erection of a colossal work, not inferior to his equestrian statue of Jackson in size, finish, and pedestal. For the accomplishment of this patriotic purpose the sum of fifty thousand dollars is placed at the disposal of the Executive. The statue is to be completed in five years, and to be erected in such a spot as the President may direct.

It has always been the intention of Mr. Mills that the statue of Washington should be much larger than that of Jackson. He designs it to be the most colossal work of the kind in the world—emblematical of the character and deeds of the man it commemorates. The horse he would make some 30 feet in length proportionately high, and with a head 10 feet long from the end of the nose to the tip of the ears. The annimal is not to be rearing, like that on which the Hero of New Orleans is mounted, but *au rest*—and yet in a position of a commanding and imposing character. Washington is to be seated on him erect; his cap of the strict revolutionary army style, on his head; his left arm resting on his left thigh, his right arm raised and pointing to the distance; and his whole uniform, and the caparison of his horse, in strict keeping with the eventful times that tried the souls of our patriotic fathers.

But the most grand idea of this statue formed by Mr. Mills, is the height at which the horse and rider are to be erected from the ground. He proposes to place them seventy feet high in the air! At this distance the colossal proportions of the great statue will show to the best advantage. If erected where Mr. Mills designs it should be—directly in the centre of the Pennsylvania avenue, near the site of the present market house, which he would have removed and a square laid out in its place—the statue will tower above the surrounding houses, and present a splendid object of national contemplation to the future occupants of the Executive Mansion and both houses of Congress. It could be seen from all the departments, from every approach to, and avenue and street in, the metropolis that bears the name of WASHINGTON. Our countrymen, and visiters and sojourners from other nations, as they flock to the national city will be struck by this great national memento of gratitude and affection. Coming up the Potomac, from beside the quiet and hallowed shades of Mount Vernon, (forever be they preserved as the inheritance of the nation!) the traveler will fix his eyes, often, we doubt not, suffused with grateful and patriotic tears, on the colossal statue of the hero and the statesman whose fame is as wide as the world. Entering the city from any other direction, for quite a distance out, the majestic structure will strike the gaze of the beholder, and fill him with admiration, and inspire him, if he be a patriot at heart, with the most graceful emotions.

The construction of the Washington statue on this plan will, of course, require a much larger sum than that provided by Congress. And we cannot doubt, for a moment, but that it would be forthcoming at once for such a purpose. Mr. Mills has shown his countrymen what he can do by his equestrian statue of Jackson; and we believe the people will nobly sustain their national legislature if they shall invest the President with ample powers to enable the distinguished American artist fully to complete his grand design.

FINDING A WIFES TONGUE.—Mr. H. affronted his wife, who to punish him, resolved to act dumb when he was present, and so well did she maintain her resolution that a week passed away and not a word did she utter in his presence. She performed her household duties as usual, but not a word did she speak. He tried to coax her out of her whim, but in vain. At last he tried the following plan to overcome her resolution, by working on her curiosity—the most ungovernable of female propensities. Returning one evening from his employment, his lady sat there as usual mute. The closet was examined, the bed-rooms, drawers, boxes, shelves; everything that could be possibly thought of was overhauled.

His wife was struck with astonishment at his unaccountable behaviour, and so he proceeds in his search. She became very nervously anxious to find out what he was in search of. What could it be? She looked in his face, if possible to glean from his expression the object of his search, but no go; he was sober as a judge. He lifted the edge of the carpet, looked under the table cover, and finally approached her chair, looked under it, and even going so far as to brush her dress partially aside, as if what he

The Sick Bachelor.

Here I am a doomed man—booked for a fever in this gloomy room, up four flights of stairs: nothing to look at but one table, two chairs and a cobweb; pul-e racing like a locomotive; heart throbbing as if it were hooped with iron; mouth parched as Ishmael's in the desert; not a bell rope within reach; sun pouring in through those uncurtained windows hot enough to singe off my eyelashes; all my confidential letters lying loose on the tab'e, and I couldn't get up to them if you held one of Colt's revolvers to my head. All my masculine (?) friends parading Broadway, I suppose, peeping under the pretty girls' bonnets, or drinking "sherry cobblers." A sherry cobbler! Bacchus! what a luxury. I believe Satan suggested the thought to me.

Heigho! I suppose the doctor, whom they have sent for will come before long; some great pompous Æsculapius with an owl phiz, a gold-headed cane, an oracular voice, and callous heart and hands; who will first manipulate my wrist, and then take the latitude and longitude of my tongue; then he will give me a punch in the ribs, and torment me with more questions than there are in the Assembly catechism; then he'll bother me for writing materials to scratch a hieroglyphic humbug prescription, ordering five times as much medicine as I need; then I shall have to pay for it; then ten to one the apothecary's boy will put up poison by mistake!—Cæsar, how my head spins round! Hippodrome racing is nothing to it

Hist! There's the doctor! No! it is that little unregenerate cub, my landlady's pet boy, with a bran new drum, (as I'm alive) upon which he is beating a crucifying tattoo. If I only had a bootjack to throw at him! No! that wouldn't do; his mother wouldn't make my gruel. I'll bribe him fo a sixpence to keep the peace. The little embryo Jew! He says he *wouldn't do it under a quarter!*—Twitted by a little pinafore! I, Tom Halliday, six feet in my stockings! I shall go frantic.

"Doctor is coming!" Well, let him come—I'm as savage as if I'd just dined off a col missionary. I'll pretend to be asleep and let the old Pillbox experiment.

How gently he treads; how soft his hand is; and how cool and delicious his touch. how tenderly he parts my hair over my throbbing temples! His magnetic touch thrills every drop of blood in my veins; it is marvellous how soothing it is. I feel as happy as a humming bird in a lilly-cup, drowsy with honey dew. Now he's moved away. I hear him writing a prescription. I'll just take a peep. and see what he looks like. Cæsar Agrippa! if it isn't a *Female Physician!* dainty as a Peri—*and my beard three days old!* What a bust! (Wonder how my hair looks?) What a foot and ancle! What shoulders; what a little round waist! Fever! I've got twenty fevers, and the heart complaint besides. What the mischief sent that little witch here? She will either kill or cure me quick.

Wonder if she has any more masculine patients? Wonder if they are handsome? Wonder if she lays that little hand on *their* foreheads, as she did on mine? Now she's done writing, I'll shut my eyes and groan, and then, may be, she will *pet* me some more; bless her little soul!

She says, "poor!" as she holds my wrist, "his pulse is too quick." In the name of Cupid, what does she *expect?* She says, as she pats my forehead with her plump little fingers, "Sh—sh! Keep cool!" Lava and brimstone! does she take me for an iceberg?

Oh, Cupid! of all your devices, this feminine doctoring for a bachelor is the *ne plus ultra* of witchcraft. If I don't have a prolonged run of fever, my name isn't Tom Halliday!

She's gone—!—and I'm gone, too.

Preaching a Practical Sermon.

A number of years ago, Parson B—— preached in a town in this State. A sound theologician was Parson B—— as a published volume of his sermons evince; but like many clergymen of the past generation, he was too much given to preaching "doctrinal sermons," to the exclusion of "practical" themes; at least so thought one of his parishoners, Mr. ——.

"Mr. B——," said he one day to the clergyman, "we know all about the doctrines by this time.—Why don't you sometimes preach us a real practical discourse?"

"Oh, very well, if you wish it, I will do so. Next Sunday I will preach a practical sermon."

Sunday morning came; and an unusually large audience, attracted by the report of the promised novelty, were in attendance. The preliminary services were performed, and the parson announced his text. After opening his "subject," he said he should make a practical application to his hearers. He then commenced at the head of the aisle, calling each member of the congregation by name, and pointing out his special faults. One was inclined to indulge in creature comforts; another was a terrible man at a bargain, and so on.

While in mid-volley, the door of the church opened and Dr S—— entered.

"There," continued the parson, "there is Dr. S. coming in, in the middle of the service, just as usual, and disturbing the whole congregation. He does it just to make people believe that he has so large a practice that he can't get time to come to church in season; but it isn't so; he hasn't been called to visit a patient on Sunday morning for three months."

Thus went on the worthy clergyman. At last he came to Mr. C——, who suggested the practical sermon.

"And now, there is Mr. C——: he's a merchant; and what does he do? Why, he stays at home on Sunday afternoon and writes business letters. If he gets a lot of goods up from New York on Saturday night, he goes to his store and marks them on Sunday, so as to have them already for sale on Monday morning. That's how he keeps the Sabbath and he isn't satisfied with doctrinal sermons; he wants practical ones."

At the conclusion of the service, the parson walked up to Mr. C——, and asked how he liked the practical ones."

"Mr. B——," was the reply. "preach just what you please after this. I'll never attempt to direct you again."

A BIBLICAL CRITIC.—The best specimen of original criticism we ever heard was in a stage coach ride to Berry Edge. Three of us were talking about Adam and his fall. The point of discussion was the apparent impossibility that a perfect man like Adam could commit sin. "But he wasn't perfect," said one of the three. "Wasn't perfect?" we ejaculated in amazement. "No sir, he wasn't perfect," repeated our commentator. "What do you mean?" we asked. "Well," answered the authority, "he was able perfect, I admit, but he didn't stay perfect." "How?" "Why, was not one of his ribs removed? He was perfect with all his ribs, he was not perfect after losing one, was he? say." Our say was silent. We were convinced, then, that woman was the cause of man's original imperfection

Oatshap (England) Observer.

EARLY MARRIAGE.—At a recent election in San Jacinto, Texas, a Mexican "boy" attempted to vote. But from his youthful appearance his vote was challenged, and it was proven on oath that he was but fifteen years of age. The *Ledger* says that he has a wife and a child one year old, and for the sake of satisfying curiosity, the editor of that paper was led to consult a physician on the subject, and was assured that this "boy" could not have been exceeding seven years at the time of his marriage.

RULES FOR LADY PRINTERS.—1. Must be at the office whenever required. 2 No reading of mottoes papers and love stories, during the working hours.—No "hand shall be allowed to have her beau in the office to see her set type, at any time. 4. No matter how gifted a "hand" may be at making pies at home, if she makes pi in the office, she shall be compelled to assort it. 8. No "hand" shall set in the sanctum longer than to procure copy, unless requested by the editor. 6. No attempting to kiss the editor for the sake of "clean copy." He will use his prerogative to kiss or scold all "hands" as occasion may require. Ladies who bring their dinner, shall not make a dining salon of the sanctum, nor use proof paper for a table cloth. 8 Any lady "hand" about to emigrate to the state of Matrimony, shall give at least one month's notice, that her place may be supplied by another. 9. No married woman will be allowed to work in this office, provided it to be known. 10. No lady shall be allowed to laugh at the motion of another while engaged at the case. 11. No smoking, chewing or dramdrinking allowed in the office. 12. No gossiping, quarreling, pulling of hair, scratching of faces, or singing love songs during working hours; and no lady shall have free admission to, or offers for the theatre, opera, or other places of amusement, unless accompanied by a gentleman.

Lighten the Boat.

Shake hands, pledge hearts, bid fond adieus,
Speak with your brimming eyes;
To-morrow—and the dark deep sea
Will echo with your sighs.

To-morrow—and yon stately ship
Will bear to other lands
The kindred whom ye love so well!
Breathe hopes, pledge hearts, shake hands!

The Fairy Queen stands out to sea,
Each stitch of canvas spread,
Breasting the pearly laughing waves
With high and gallant head.

Her freight consists of human souls;
Her destiny, a land
Where scarce a human foot has trod
Upon the forest strand.

Five hundred souls she bears away,
To find a distant home
Where toil will give them daily bread,
And not a living tomb.

The ship speeds on; her sanguine freight,
A motley little world,
Reveling in the thousand scenes
By future hopes unfurled.

She creeps along 'mid cloudless calms,
Or dashes through the blast,
Till cheerless days and nights and weeks,
And weary months are passed.

At length the Captain shouts, "Stand by!"
The boatswain sounds his call;
"Trice up the yards and clear the decks
Secure against the squall."

Shipwreck and death! The doom is sealed,
A bolt has riven the mast;
We will not die—we must be saved,
The ship shall brave the blast?"

Pallor is on the strong man's cheek,
Woe in the mother's heart,
For round her throb those kindred ties
No power but death shall part.

A rending peal, a shuddering crash,
A wail of agony;
The shattered bark, with many a soul,
Sinks headlong in the sea.

Morning breaks o'er the world of waves,
But finds no Fairy Queen.
One single, tiny boat is all
To tell that she has been.

A crowded remnant of the wreck
With naked life escape,
No land for twenty-souls—all sea,
Relentless, vast, agape.

Lighten the boat! or every soul
Will perish suddenly;
Inquiring eyes and throbbing hearts
Ask all, "Will it be I?"

A boy sits silent in the bows,
Bereft of earthly ties;
He must be told: "Say, friendless boy,
Are you afraid to die?"

Why should *I* die? My father's dead,
Mother and sister too;
O! let me not be drowned alone,
But live or die with you."

He pleads in vain. "A moment then,
A moment longer spare!"
With fervent heart and lifted eyes,
He breathes his simple prayer.

Awe, deep and silent, struck each heart
As on that trembling tongue,
"Father in Heaven thy will be done?"
In trustful accents hung.

He lightly steps upon the prow,
And, gathering up his strength,
Unblenched scans his yawning grave,
To feel its depth and length.

Who seals the doom? No hand is raised,
None hear the spirit knell;
A sudden plunge, a thrilling cry,
Breaks in upon the spell.

They search the boat, they search the sea;
The noble boy is gone,
Gone, let us hope, where angels are,
Self-martyred and alone.

North Carolina.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial *Advertiser* gives a very interesting account of the mineral resources of Chatham and Guilford counties, in North Carolina. We extract as follows:

On Deep River, in the county of Chatham, beds of coal of excellent quality may be seen cropping out in many places very convenient and accessible, and in a way so inviting that they seem to say—"Why don't you take me out?" The coal is of bituminous character, though much superior to the Cumberland coal, almost free from smut. Some specimens recently found resemble the celebrated canal coal.

Owing to the want of means of transportation, no coal has yet been mined for market; but as soon as the river improvements and the railroad to Fayetteville are completed, several companies will be ready to send coal forward. One company have, at Farmville, already opened a shaft or slope in a regular seam, two or three hundred feet, which is ready for being worked. They are now putting up a steam engine for working it, and have all the necessary buildings erected.

At a place called Egypt, another Northern company are testing their lands by boring, and from evidences already brought up, will, no doubt, be successful in finding a satisfactory deposit. At the Gulf, on the Haughton property, quite near the river is a valuable bed of fine bituminous coal, cropping out for a long distance.

In Chatham, Randolph and Guilford counties there are indications of deposites of copper scattered all over the country, and many parties are "testing mines," as they term it, but in reality only searching for them, and in a hap-hazzard sort of way.

In Guilford I visited one mine containing well defined lodes, which have been regularly opened for working, and from which much valuable ore has already been raised and shipped to market, via the Fentress or Stith mine, belonging to the North Carolina Copper Company. I went down one of the shafts to see for myself, and did see, a vein of ore rich in quality and apparently increasing in size; from which I "mined" as pretty a specimen of cupreous ore as any proprietor would like to look at. From this shaft—about one hundred feet deep—was taken, while sinking it, the large quantities of rich ore which so astonished every one, and proved it to be a mine of great value.

That iron, coal and copper are to be found of rich qualities and in great abundance in the counties of Chatham, Randolph and Guilford, no one can doubt who will take the trouble to travel through them with his eyes open. There, enterprise properly directed, and capital judiciously employed, may find returns sufficient to satisfy almost the boundless cupidity of man, or amply reward him for the more laudable desire to make available the treasures which Providence has so bountifully deposited for his use. And when the river improvements and the rail and plank roads, now in the course of construction, shall be completed, there will be seen flowing from that region a current of wealth that will surprise even its own citizens. "Old Rip" will rub his eyes in astonishment that he so long slept on such a pile of treasure; and will, anon, see factories, villages and cities spring up where now, lands remote from market give poor reward to the husbandman: and where water falls in boisterous glee, waste, over rugged rocks, their useful but neglected powers.

With almost every mineral within her bosom, with fertile lands producing nearly all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life; with abundant water power; with a climate unsurpassed by any State in the Union; and—not least in the account—with a reputation spotless, the Old North State is destined to a high place among her sisters.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss." A very doubtful adage. We have just seen, in a country paper, the marriage of Peleg Rowlinstone to Miss Ophelia Morse.

"SHAN'T TELL."—A clergyman was once catechising a class of children belonging to his congregation, and coming to a little boy who was something of a rogue, asked him what he knew. "I know something," replied the urchin, with a significant look.—"Well, my son, what do you know," replied the pastor. "I know where there's a bird's nest," said the boy, "but I shan't tell you, for fear you will steal the eggs"

FEAT OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The King of Holland lately delivered his usual speech to the State General, concluding by 25 minutes past one o'clock P. M. It was immediately translated, transmitted by telegraph to London, and composed and published by three o'clock the same afternoon. The line traverses nearly one hundred miles on the bed of the German ocean. The speech contained 1,750 words.

ANECDOTE.—The Turkish Ambassador at London was at a public dinner, in company with some of the magnates of the land, but, of course, drunk no wine. The President gave as a toast, in compliment to his Excellency, "The Sublime Porte and the Turkish Ambassador." A waiter echoed it down the table, "A supply of Port for the Turkish Ambassador."

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.—The improvements in the Executive Mansion are proceeding with accelerated vigor, and in another month the house will be in a state of repair, convenience, comfort, and embellishment beyond any period in its previous history. The East Room has been fitted up and garnished in such a way as entirely to satisfy the eye and taste. The marble mantlepieces—of which there are four in the room—are of most exquisite pattern, beauty, and finish, and the gorgeous papering, answering to admiration to the frescoed ceiling, completely meets the demands of the eye for unity and harmony of design. When furnished, the carpet laid, and the window drapery in place, a visit to the East Room will be a great way from the least of the lions of Washington.—*Nat. Int.*

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On Saturday evening, a collision occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, near Tivoli, between the 7 o'clock Express train from Albany and a cattle train, when the former was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The locomotive of the passenger train was smashed to atoms, as was one of the cattle trains. Abraham Folon was injured so severely as to cause his death. None of the passengers were injured.

A gentleman writing from California to a Tennessee Editor says:

In a conversation with Benjamin Bolt of this city at "The Union" a few days since, he confidentially informed me that he had no recollection of "Alice," although the daily enquiry was made by thousands of Misses, "don't you remember, &c. &c. He thinks that never in all his life did he create an emotion in the bosom of any young lady, and is positive that no "Alice" ever "wept with delight" when he "gave her a smile," or trembled with fear "at his frown." He was so earnest in his assertion that I'm inclined to believe him

Another of the Good Ladies of our city Testifies to the efficacy of—Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1852.

I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebated Vermifuge, which I administistered; and the result was, it brought away an immense number of worms in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellant Health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used.

MRS. ANN JEMISON, 38 Ninth street.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison are worthless. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Druggist.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have effected another extraordinary cure of a Wound in the Leg.

Andrew Milton, a hostler, residing at Burton, about two years ago bruised his shin, and being of a full habit of body, a severe inflammation ensued, which defied every effort to subdue; afterwards an obstinate wound formed, and although various modes of treatment were tried, it would not heal, and his leg became so bad that the surgeon urged him to have it amputated but not wishing to lose his limb before giving Holloway's medicine a trial he commenced, and he has reason to be grateful that he did, for by their use he has effected a sound and perfect cure.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ **Let the Glad Tidings go out into every City,** town and village, that there is hope for the Afflicted—Hundreds of Females have been cured of Complicated Diseases after all medical skill has been baffled. Cough, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, with all Diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, are cured by HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. Its fame has gone forth, and thousands this day, through its instrumentality, rejoice in health.

Our own best known citizens, with their wives and children, are its witnesses; and from every city in every State the universal testimony of cures made is pouring in upon us.

Testimony of one of the most enterprising and intelligent Druggists in the United States:

WILMINGTON, Del., June 8th, 1852.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:—"Hampton's Vegetable Tincture" is selling very fast, a lady who has used a few bottles, says it exceeds all other Medicines. She having searched for fourteen years past for a cure, and until she found your "Tincture" found no relief. I have also sold it in several cases of Rheumatism, with great success.

Yours, E. McJNALL.

☞ See advertisement on fourth page.

DIED,

In Duplin county, on the 5th inst., REDMON L., son of John D. and Mary Abernathy, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Oct. 8.—Schr. Ira Brewster, Williams, from New York, to M. Costin; with mdze.

Schr. Manhassett, Smith, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Charles Mills, Neill, from Savannah, to DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, fm Elizabethtown, to Wessel & Eilers; with two boats in tow.

9.—Brig Wm. Purrington, Douglass, from Portland, Me., to Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. Samuel F. Lewis, Potter, from Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner; with coal, &c.

Brig Swan, Bray, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro., with mdze.

Steamer Alice, Rothwell, fm Fayetteville, to J. R. Blossom.

Oct. 9.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Burns, from Charleston, with 26 passengers.

Oct 10.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 23 passengers.

9—Schr. Ozark, Lord, fm Boston, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

10—Schr. Dart, Somers, fm Charleston, to Geo. Harriss.

Br. Brig Pacific, Bethel, fm New York, to Miles Costin.

Schr Wm. H. Howard, Price, fm Topsail Inlet, to Master; with pea nuts.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, fm Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Oct. 11.—U. S. M. Steamer Wilmington, Burns, from Charleston, with 24 passengers.

Oct. 11—Schr. Adeline D., Podger, fm New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Henry Nutt, Garwood, fm Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. C. C. Stratton, Wescott, fm Philadelphia, to Miles Costin; with coal, &c.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, fm Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Southerner, Jones, fm Fayetteville, to Wm. H. McRary.

12—Steamer Sun, Rush, fm Fayetteville, to J. J. Lippitt.

12—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, fm Charleston; with 38 passengers.

12—Schr. Nancy, Phillips, fm New River, to Master; with mulletts.

Oct. 13.—U. S. M. steamer Gladiator, Sterett, fm Charleston, with 22 passengers.

CLEARED.

8—Schr. Susan, Kelly, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Davis, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown.

9.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston, with 78 passengers.

Schr. Virginia Griffith, Plummer, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 100 bbls. rosin, 160.000 ft. lumber.

10.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 72 passengers.

10—Schr. David Smith, Peterson, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 2,000 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Somers, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 241 bbls. spirits turpentine, 937 do. rosin.

Schr. Julia, Corson, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 106,000 feet lumber.

Oct. 11.—U. S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 72 passengers.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Watts, for New River, by Rankin & Martin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

12—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston; with 89 passengers.

Oct. 11.—Brig Eliza W. Denton, Savin, for Belize Honduras, by M. Costin; with lumber and shingles.

Schr. Cardenas, Berry, for Alexandria, Va., by Wm. M. Harriss; with 127,000 ft. lumber.

12.—Brig Kyanite, Good, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 967 bbls. Turpentine.

Schr. Sidney Price, Scudder, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 1,770 bbls. turpentine, 311 do. rosin, 60 do. dried fruit, 40 do spirits turpentine, 13 bales yarn, 7 do. sheeting, 1 hhd. and 2 boxes wax.

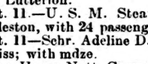
Oct. 12—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Derrickson, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores and cotton.

12—Schr. James H. Chadbourn, Wainright, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 542 bbls. rosin, and 205,000 feet lumber.

Oct. 13.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 135 passengers.

13.—Schr. Citizen, Poor, for Boston, by Kidner & Martin; with 70,000 feet lumber and 250 bbls. rosin.

NOTICE.



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, will be held in this place on the 2d Thursday, being the 10th of November next JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y.

Oct. 13, 1853 34-tm

☞ Town papers, Raleigh Star, Tarboro' Southerner, Portsmouth (Va.) Globe, Halifax, Goldsboro, and Weldon papers copy.

NOTICE.

ON the 26th day of November next, I will offer at public sale SEVERAL LOTS OF LAND, in the town of Clinton, on the North side of the road to Lisbon. Also, THREE LOTS adjoining the Clinton Female Institute. Terms made known on the day of sale.

LEWIS M. BOYKIN.

Clinton, October 10th, 1853 [illegible]

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb. 24	@	25
BEAN CASTLE,		
℔ 100 lbs.....5 00	@	9 00
BRICKS, ℔ M..7 25	@	12 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.		
Tallow.....14	@	16
Adamantine..25	@	40
Sperm.....45	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.		
Java.....14	@	15
Laguayra....13	@	14
Cuba.....00	@	00
Rio.....11	@	13
St. Domingo..11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb...0	@	09
CORN MEAL,		
℔ bush.....75	@	80
DOMESTICS,		
Sheeting, ℔ yd. 7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb....16	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz....22	@	23
EMPTY BARRELS, each,		
Spts. Turp. 2 40	@	2 50
FEATHERS, ℔ lb 42	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl.,		
Mullets...5 50	@	5 62½
Mackerel, No. 1	@	00 00
do. No. 2	@	0 00
do. No. 3	@	0 00
Shad, Ocean. 00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East.	@	3 50
do. N.C. roe,	@	00 00
do. Smoked,		
℔ box. 40	@	50
Dry Cod,		
℔ cwt....3 75	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,		
Canal.....6 50	@	8 50
Baltimore...0 00	@	0 00
Fayetteville 0 00	@	6 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.		
Corn.....00	@	00
Oats.....00	@	00
White Beans...	@	0 00
Pease, Cow...75	@	80
Rice, rough...00	@	0 00
do., clean,		
℔ lb..... 4	@	4¼
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.		
Eastern....0 00	@	0 00
Northern...0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.		
English, ass'd..4½	@	00
American, ref..5½	@	00
do. sheer...0	@	00
Swede.....5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl...0 00	@	1 10
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic)		
Whiskey.....33	@	35
N. E. Rum...00	@	38
Gin.....36	@	38
Brandy.....37	@	40
do. Apple..40	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)		
Floor. B'ds. 00 00	@	00 00
Wide do.. 0 00	@	0 00
Scantling.. 0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.		
New Orleans..00	@	00
Cuba.....22	@	25
NAILS, ℔ lb.		
Cut..... 5½	@	6
Wrought....10	@	12½

NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.		
Turpentine,		
Virgin dip..6 00	@	6 25
Yellow dip..0 00	@	5 00
Hard.....0 00	@	0 00
Tar.....3 50	@	3 55
Pitch.....0 00	@	1 80
Rosin, No. 1. 0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 2. 0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 3. 1 10	@	1 25
Sp'ts Turp.,		
℔ gallon....00	@	87
Varnish, ℔ gal. 20	@	22
OILS, ℔ gallon.		
Sperm.....1 15	@	1 65
Linseed, raw 70	@	75
do. boiled 00	@	85
Whale 0 00	@	0 00
Rosin..... 20	@	75
POTATOES,		
Sweet, ℔ bush. 80	@	90
Irish, do....00	@	0 00
do ℔ bush..2 75	@	3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.		
N. C. Bacon,		
Hams.....12	@	13
Middlings.. 9½	@	10
Shoulders.. 9	@	10
Hog round..10	@	11
Western Bacon,		
Middlings.. 9	@	9½
Shoulders... 0	@	8½
N. C. Lard...00	@	13
West'n do....12½	@	13
Butter 23	@	27
Cheese.....11	@	12
Pork, Mess, ℔		
bbl..17 50	@	19 00
do. Prime.00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.13 50	@	14 00
do. Fulton		
Market..00 00	@	20 00
POULTRY.		
Chickens, live.15	@	37½
do. dead.00	@	00
Turkeys, live.75	@	1 25
do. dead, ℔ 00	@	00
SALT,		
Alum ℔ bush..00	@	50
Liverpool ℔ sack,		
ground.0 00	@	0 00
do. fine....00	@	0 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb.		
Porto Rico... 6½	@	8
New Orleans.. 5½	@	7
Muscovado ... 6	@	7
Loaf & crush. 10½	@	11
Clarified and		
Granulated. 6¾	@	9
SOAP, ℔ lb..... 4½	@	7
SHINGLES, ℔ M.		
Contract...5 00	@	5 50
Common ...0 00	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.		
W. O. Bbl..0 00	@	00 00
R. O. Hhd.00 00	@	00 00
Ash Head'g..0 00	@	00 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.		
Shipping..00 00	@	00 00
Mill prime 7 50	@	9 50
do. inferior to		
ordinary.0 00	@	0 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb... 7	@	8

NOTE.—Rosin remains nominal during the week, and no sales are coming in at rates ranging within quotations. See table.

TURPENTINE.—Rates generally are the same as quoted on this day week, except in one or two instances where an advance is asked. Receipts from the interior rosin to New York. The quantity of barrel freight offering coastwise has been somewhat reduced, but there is sufficient offering for the vessels now in port.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Coffee—sales of 250 bags at 11 cents for Rio and 11¾ for Java. Cotton—sales of 400 bales. Whiskey—sales at 23c. Pork—sales at $17 @ $17 12½ for Mess, and $13 50 @ $13 75 for Prime. Beef—sales of Mess at $13. Cut Meats—sales of 150 casks at 7c for Shoulders and 9c for Hams. Lard—sales at 12c. Flour—sales at $6 62 @ $6 81 for State and $6 75 @ $6 87 for Ohio. Sales of Southern at $7 @ $7 12½. Wheat—sales at $1 60 for Genesee, 1 57 for Western White and 1 48 for Southern. Corn—sales at 85c for Mixed and 87c for Yellow. Turpentine—sales of 300 bbls. Spirits at 68 @ 70c. Rosin—sales of 100 bbls. at $1 75 @ $1 80.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Flour $6 50@6 62½. Wheat 135@138 to 145 cents. Corn 75@81c. Oats 45@46c. Mess Pork $15 75. Lard 11½c. Bacon sides 8@8½c.; shoulders 7½ @8c. Whiskey continues firm,—sales at 32c. in bbls., and 30@31c. in hhds.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 11.—Cotton—The transactions today were limited to some 700 bales, at extremes ranging from 10 to 11c. Prices are depressed.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 10.—Bacon, 9@9½; Beeswax, 24@25; Coffee—Rio, 12@13, Laguira, 12½@13½, St Domingo, 10@11; Cotton—Strictly prime, 10@10½, Prime, 00@9¾, Fair, 9@9½; Feathers, 35@40; Flour—Superfine, $5 75@5 90, Fine, $5 50@5 60, Scratched, $5 25@5 00; Corn, 65@70; Wheat 95@00; Peas, 50@00; Rye, 80@00; Hides—Dry 7@8, Green, 3@4; Lard, 10@11; Molasses—Cuba, 26@28, New Orleans, 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p. (sack,) 2 00@2 25, Alum, (bushel) 00@00; Flaxseed, 1 00@1 10; Tallow, 10@00; Wool, 22@23.

Bacon may be considered dull at present figures. Cotton—Receipts fair; present quotations may be regarded as outside figures. Flour is quite animated and sells readily at full quotations. Corn—Receipts continue fair; market somewhat dull. Tallow—We advance the price; scarcely any offering.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Naval Stores—Three days previous—The sudden and material advance in Freights to England, &c., has contributed to check the previously advancing market, and some abatement in the prices of some descriptions, has been submitted to. Common Rosin continues very scarce on the spot, and higer prices have been paid, and Spirits Turpentine has declined, very few sales having been made at the higher rates mentioned in our last. The common grades of White Rosin (worth $4 and under) are plenty and dull, the demand being for the finer qualities. We notice sales of 1000 bbls. selected Tar for export, on private terms; 50 do. Rope, $4; 150 do. Thin, in lots from Yard, $3 40 @ $3 75; 300 North County Common Rosin, $1 70; 150 New Berne, $1 80; 600 Wilmington, $1 87½ @ $1 92½, delivered; 900 No. 2, $2; 2500 No. 1 and White, $2 25 @ $5 12½ ℔ 280 lb., and 650 Spirits Turpentine, in wholesale parcels, 69 @ 70 cents, with retail lots at 70 @ 72. cash. The Turpentine reported in our last at about $5 25, was fixed yesterday at $5 ℔ 280 lb.—there is very little here, and the stock of Spirits Turpentine is moderate.

Rice—The transactions are more extensive than for some weeks past. The sales of the week amount to about 1300 tcs of all descriptions, at $3 37½@4 50. The market is well supplied for the season.

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, for the week ending October 13th, 1853.

	Coastwise.	Foreign.
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	896	100
Rosin.....do	10,911	
Turpentine.....do	1,793	1,987
Pitch.....do	70	
Tar.....do	560	
Pine Oil.....do	20	
Timber, feet		
Lumber, feet	669,024	104,000
Shingles		130,000
Cotton, bales	9	
Pea Nuts, bushels		
Sheeting, bales	7	
Yarn, "	63	

ALSO—Coastwise—7,399 bushels rough rice; 1 hhd. and 2 boxes wax; 2 hhds. tobacco; 167 bbls. and 4 bags dried fruit; 6 boxes mdze.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 50	a $	60
Spirits Turpentine, do	70	a	75
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	22½
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	7 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	70
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 50	a	8 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
Rice per 100 lbs			22½

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	60		70
Spirits Turpntine, do	00	a	90
Lumber, per M	00 00	a	10 50

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore....1 per ct. prem.		Philadelphia 1 per ct. prem.	
New York,...1 " "		Virginia.... ¾ " "	
Boston,.....1 " "		Charleston,.. ¾ " "	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 13TH, 1853.

TURPENTINE.—Has come in very slowly this week, and receipts have been confined principally to small lots per railroad and boats—none arriving from above tideway. The market ruled steady at $4 ℔ 280 lbs. up to this morning, when a decline of 10 cents was submitted to, and sales made at $3 90 for virgin and yellow dip, at which the article seems firm, with a moderate demand. There is none now offering that we know of. The sales of the week foot up only 1,638 bbls., viz:

| | Bbls. | Virgin and Yellow dip. | Hard. |
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The News and the Politics.

Of course *the* topic of general conversation in private circles, and of discussion or speculation in the public press is, the state of affairs in the East of Europe—the chances of peace or war between Russia and Turkey, and if war, its probable results. As far as Russia and Turkey, single-handed, are concerned, there could be little or no doubt as to how the struggle must eventuate. The former wars waged between these two powers, at least within the last century, have shown too plainly the overwhelming preponderance of Russia; and the lapse of time since the last peace in 1829 has only served to increase the disparity by augmenting the physical resources and perfecting the military organization of Russia, which it has allowed Turkey to sink one step lower in the downward course upon which her declining system has long since entered. But the real question is with respect to the policy which their several views of interest or *perhaps* of duty may induce the other powers of Europe, but especially England and France to adopt, and how far these powers may become involved in the quarrel. and how far its results may be modified by their intervention. It is generally taken for granted, and we believe correctly, that Austria, the Emperor of which has sunk to the position of the first vassal of Russia, will eventually take the part of that power in any struggle which may ensue. The Queen of Prussia is sister to the Emperor of Russia—the Prince of Prussia, the heir to the Crown, is his nephew; is it probable that Prussia will co-operate in good faith with the allies in carrying out the treaty stipulations, which guarantee the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire? It is not to be doubted that the Emperor of Russia knew that, in assuming the high tone which he has maintained throughout the negotiations carried on with the representatives of the Four Powers—Austria. Fronce, England and Prussia—he would have to make good his positions only as against England and France. Austria has already notified the allies that she can no longer act with them. Her next step will be an alliance with Russia. Prussia cannot be relied upon; she is a member of the "Holy Alliance," and will go with it. The line will be drawn. and if war does come, it will be the East against the West. The military despotisms of the North East of Europe against the progress and commercial ascendency of the maritime powers of the West. A distrust of Austria and Prussia has been at the bottom of the hesitancy and indecision displayed by France and England. Had it been felt and understood from the first, that the four mediating powers were in earnest, and acting in good faith towards each other, not even the Emperor of Russia would have disputed their award, or treated their remonstrances with contemptuous indifference;—their decision would have had the force of an edict.

Under these circumstances, England and France will do almost anything to stave off, for the present, at least, an open outbreak of hostilities. How far they may be successful, a short time and the news by the steamers will show,—so that it is useless to expend much time upon speculations. *They* will submit to almost anything, and insist upon the Porte doing the same; and perhaps the Porte might do so too; but will its *people?* That, we presume, is the important question. At any rate, if hostilities *do* come, we may confidently expect to find the same powers combined for the partition of Turkey, that assisted in dismembering Poland—Russia to get the lion's share.

Turning to home politics:—We never remember to have seen any State paper more generally published, or more warmly and universally approved than the able letter of Mr. Marcy on the Koszta affair. Its forcible and conclusive reasoning, its courteous diplomatic tone, and its genuine American spirit alike commend it to attention and respect, while the positions it assumes and the policy it indicates are those which the nation at large will sustain to the utmost. So much. Mr. Guthrie, the Secretary of the Treasury, is busy collecting information and perfecting such recommendations as may seem proper for the revision of the Tariff, rendered necessary by the accumulation of surplus funds in the Treasury, as well as to remedy the defects in the system which experience has revealed. Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, has been, and is busy in his department, with the view of bringing the Navy somewhat up to the standard which the advanced state of our commercial marine requires, and in reforming Old Fogy abuses, which hang on it like a millstone. In these things, in the management of the foreign relations of the country, in the recommendations with regard to its finances, in the efficient organization of its Army and Navy and postal services, are we to look for the policy of President Pierce and his Cabinet, and in so looking we will not be disappointed. Before such considerations, the growling of the great disappointed, who are eloquent upon the policy of appointments, will sink into insignificance, and the growlers be subjected to ridicule.

FIRE.—We learn that between 10 and 11 o'clock last Friday night, a fire broke out at or on the Wilmington & Manchester R. R Company's Bridge over Brunswick River, by which some sixty feet of the superstructure on the end next to town was consumed, as also two platform cars loaded with Turpentine. The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks dropped by some negroes who had been "cooting" in the neighborhood. We have no means of estimating the probable amount of loss. which will not be as great as might be at first supposed.—The Bridge, we presume, will soon be restored.

A NEW DRESS.—Our neighbour of the Herald brings his paper out this morning in an entire new dress, from top to toe—that is, from the beginning of the first to the close of the last page—in the which it makes a very handsome appearance. The Editor asks: "Is the dress becoming?" It is quite so, indeed. We like to see such evidences of prosperity and improvement among the papers of the State. and particularly of our own town—feeling a satisfaction in knowing that, in our humble way, we have not been wanting in our efforts to promote this end. We wish the Herald every success.

Daily Journal, 8th inst.

GEORGIA.—The probabilities are that Jenkins, whig, has been elected Governor of Georgia. Jenkins, it will be remembered, was run for Vice President on the Webster ticket. This is a whig gain.—In other respects, as regards members of Congress and the State Legislature, the democrats seem to have made some gains.

☞ The steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on Tuesday night, with a million of gold. She brings no later dates from California.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The steamer Arabia has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of the 24th ult.

The Arabia brings 130 passengers. She passed the Atlantic Sept. 26, and exchanged signals with a steamer supposed to be the Asia, at midnight on the 28th. The steamer Hermann arrived off Southampton on the 23d. She passed the Arctic on the 4th, at 6 A. M.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The aspect of the Turkish difficulty was more threatening than ever. The Turks were roused to the highest pitch of fury, and call on the Sultan to declare war or resign the crown. Meantime, the great powers are endeavoring to persuade the Sultan to accept the original Vienna note, but Austria is disposed to recede from her alliance with England and France, and to side with Russia. This intelligence had greatly depressed the French and English funds.

At Constantinople exciting placards continue to be posted up. A bitter feeling was manifested towards England, and caricatures of that country were freely circulated among the Mussulmen. The general belief at Constantinople was that Turkey would make no further concessions either to Russia or the Western Powers. It was also rumored that the dispute between the English and French Ministers had been revived. the French Minister insisting that the fleets should come up to Constantinople, and Lord Redcliffe objecting.

Despatches from Vienna of the 20th confirm the report that Austria had withdrawn from the alliance. She declines to sanction a guarantee in a collective note against any further interference on the part of Russia between the Porte and its subjects. Another despatch from Vienna states that instructions had been sent to the English and French Ministers at Constantinople, urging the Porte to accept the first Vienna note.

The Bey of Tunis has informed the Porte that his contingent is ready to take the field.

ENGLAND.—The cholera was raging in many cities and towns of England and Ireland. The deaths at Newcastle averaged 100 per day.

SWEDEN.—At Stockholm on the 13th the deaths from cholera were 130. and at Carlscrona the deaths had been 932 out of a population of 12,000.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

☞ We think the Observer is hasty in styling Mr. Colby's suggestion a "back out." Any prudent stranger in his situation would be disposed to pause; and certainly no one could make such suggestion as he has done with more deference and respect.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Some persons have supposed, as Mr. Colby was believed to be in Guilford when the above was published in the Patriot, that he probably authorized it. If such had been the case. there could not well have been a stronger evidence that it was an attempt to get rid of his obligation, for if he had no such desire. nothing would have been easier than to say so plainly.

It seems to us that Mr. Colby's associates in the Direction of the Company were the proper persons, (and not the readers of the Raleigh Register,) to whom his suggestion should have been made, if made in good faith.

P. S. Since the above was written we have seen a letter from Greensborough. which states that the writer had conversed with Mr. Colby, who said *he has not the most distant idea of backing out*, and manifested great surprise that we put such a construction on his note.

We think, in common with most other people. that the construction was a natural one. But the misunderstanding can be entirely removed by the payment of the 2d Instalment on their subscription by Messrs. Smith & Colby.

P. P. S. This morning's mail has brought us the following:

E. J. HALE, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: You do Mr. Smith and myself great injustice in supposing that we desire to back out from our subscription, or any part of it, to the F. & W. Railroad, *provided* we can be left free and unmolested to prosecute the work we have undertaken. But if Dr. Mitchell is predetermined to keep up his unceasing warfare upon the road, and other interests in which we are more or less identified, to gratify his own peculiar whims. for one, I confess I feel unwilling to incur the additional amount of *toil, anxiety* and *expense* that he will thus be sure to throw upon the Company by his ungenerous interference. And the only object I had in writing the letter I did was to intimate this fact to the learned Professor at Chapel Hill. To be thus continually annoyed and injur d without any provocation on our part. by a prominent citizen of the community that we hope to benefit by the construction of the road, is more than any one should be expected longer patiently to bear. Silence sometimes ceases to be a virtue.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN L. COLBY.

Hillsboro', Oct. 3d, 1853.

BALTIMORE, October 4.—The Chevalier Hulsemann, Charge d'Affaires at Washington of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, has arrived at Albany, and had a long interview with Secretary Marcy. It is believed that Koszta will be given up on condition of his returning to the United States.

ARREST OF GARRETT!—We understand from a gentleman who came up from Gaston yesterday afternoon. that Wm. L. Garrett, who broke out the jail of Northampton, No th Carolina, not long since. was arrested at Ryland's Station, near Summit, night before last.

Garrett, it will be recollected by our readers, is under sentence of death for the murder of Thomas R. Cumbie. which was perpetrated some twelve or fifteen months since at Gaston.

A reward of $100 was offered for him by the jailor of Northampton, besides a large reward which had been offered by the Governor.

Petersburg (Va.) Express, 5th inst.

THE KOSZTA CORRESPONDENCE.—The truly American letter of Secretary Marcy has been cordially and enthusiastically received at the North by both the press and the people, and is generally regarded as an able, statesman-like document, completely and conclusively annihilating the pretensions of Austria as to the law of nations having been violated by Captain Ingraham. Mr. Marcy's language is calm. courteous, dignified—and his arguments overthrow Mr. Hulsemann's document as completely as those of Mr. Webster did on a former occasion. The manly tone of its concluding sentiments, intimating that if reparation or apology is needed on either side. it ought to come from Austria. and not from the United States. are in strict accordance with the popular sentiment as already expressed. As remarked by the Newark Advertiser. "Mr. Marcy has, in the capacity of Chief Justice pro tempore of this great American tribunal, drawn up the opinion of the court, and put it into logical form."

Baltimore American, (Whig.)

From the National Intelligencer.

The Fishing Squadron.

Commodore Shubrick returned on Wednesday of last week to this city from the command of the squadron detailed in July for the protection of American fishermen on the eastern coast of the United States and British North America. The squadron consisted of four ships, viz: the steamers Princeton and Fulton, and the sloops-of-war Decatur and Cyane.

The "Union" of yesterday has a brief account of the cruise of each of these vessels, from which it appears that they visited "all the most frequented fishing grounds, and some places where our flag had never before been borne by a national vessel, affording the most extended opportunities to any one having complaint to make to bring his grievance before competent authority." It does not appear that any ground for complaint against the British cruisers has been discovered. The "Union" says:

"A single case of detention came to the knowledge of the commander of the squadron, and that was promptly inquired into at Charlottetown, where the fishing schooner was sent and tried. It was found that the vessel was taken in flagrant violation of the first article of the treaty of 1818, and was liberated, after having been libelled, on the written acknowledgment of the master that he was so taken, and on his agreement to pay some small expense incurred in the suit. This is the plain, unvarnished story of the 'Starlight, Capt. McDonald, of Gloucester,' which has been so grossly exaggerated in the newspapers; and it is the *only* case of detention that has occurred this year. There have been no 'seizures' and 'condemnations,' as the public have been led to believe by persons evidently interested in getting up a cry of excitement."

The next annual meeting of the Baptist State Convent on of North Carolina. will be held with the Baptist Church in Newbern, N. C., commencing on Thursday, the 13th of October.

From the National Intelligencer.

Good Hope for Ireland.

We are sure that not less than ninety-nine hundredths of our readers will unite with us in the glow of satisfaction we experienced when the following portion of the contents of a letter from a gentleman of high respectabi ity in Ireland to his friend in Washington were first communicated to us. That a new era should have dawned upon Old Ireland—for it is no less—is a fact second to none in point of gratifying interest which has occurred in our age, at least:

"I suppose you have been to the New York Exhibition, and that it is a very beautiful show. Our Irish Exhibition has fully equalled or surpassed expectations in all ways but one, namely, that I fear it w ll not pay the cost of getting it together. The building covers about seven acres. or rather more, and is well filled. There are two large picture galleries, collected from various parts of Europe, and I have never seen so many *good* pictures in one room—I mean *modern* pictures—as are here displayed.—It is the great *feature* of the Exhibition. The Irish *lace and muslin work* is also extremely beautiful.—This is a branch of industry which had its origin in the charitable exertions of a few ladies during the *famine* years. prior to which there was scarcely any thing of the kind done in Ireland. So great is the change now that the last statistical report states four hundred thousand persons in various parts of the island are more or less employed in this kind of labor, and the produce comes to several millions sterling. Some, as the mothers and elder children, are only engaged in ornamental sewing for a part of their time; the younger ones, *boys* as well as girls, fully employed. Teachers have been imported from Belgium and France to a model school in Dublin, where every variety of *bobbin lace* is now made, and from whence trained pupils are scattered over the country. So that in a few years Ireland will produce lace and *frippery* enough for all the world!—At present the 400.000 engaged cannot supply fast enough the demand. especially since the Australian market has been added to the others. This activity of labor, together with the drain of population from emigration, has advanced the prices of every thing here, and at the same time added greatly to the comforts of the laboring poor. A rapid change for the better seems at last dawning for poor Ireland. if the politicians will only let us alone. In *politics*, however, we are as bad as ever."

OLD BAPTIST CHURCH IN AMERICA.—A correspondent of the Christian Chronicle, writing from Newport, R. I., says of the First Baptist church in that city: "Though usually bearing the date 1644, it was really constituted in 1638, and is the oldest Baptist church in America. It stands a monument of the preserving care of God; for it is the only church in all New England that has existed for over two hundred and fifteen years, that has not departed from its original faith; every other church in New England of the same age having gone over to Unitarianism. Its founder and first pastor was the distinguished Dr. John Clark, the original projector of the settlement on the island; the man who, in 1651, with Obadiah Holmes, and John Crendal, was imprisoned in Boston, and condemned to a fine, or to be whipped, for preaching Baptist sentiment in Massachusetts. It was he, too, by his own unaided but persevering efforts, who obtained that distinguished charter of Rhode Island, the root of our American liberties—securing perfect liberty of conscience to all. Though this church has existed two hundred and fifteen years it has had but thirteen pastors, including Rev. S. Adlam, its present successful incumbent; and a large proportion of its present members are descended from those who first constituted the church.

BLOOMER COSTUME OUTDONE.—Six or seven days past two young persons came to a boarding and coffee-house called the North Shades, in Broadway, and giving out that they were brothers, engaged boarding, saying that they intended remaining a few weeks. On Saturday, the host, having noticed them in the meanwhile, became suspicious that they were not brothers, as they were so dissimilar in personal appearance, but supposed the couple had assumed to be so for some sinister and felonious intent He therefore disclosed his opinion to the police, and the suspected parties were arrested and taken to the calaboose One of the arrested persons proved to be a woman, although in full masculine equipments. Being questioned as to her assumption of male attire, she gave the following example:

Her maiden name was Phebe Hays. She was married to her companion and pretended brother, whose name is Ashley C. Baker, at the town of Plattsburg, New York, eight or nine months ago.—Soon after the marriage was solemnized, he declared his intention of going West, and desired her to dress herself in male attire, alleging, as a reason for it, that they could travel cheaper than otherwise. She did so; her husband, thinking it more becoming and convenient than her rightful and proper garb, insisted that she should continue to wear it, and she has therefore retained it until discovered on Saturday.

The policemen expressing some doubt as to their marriage, she quickly quieted them by producing a genuine marriage certificate. She is very handsome and about twenty-three years of age. The discovery of her sex. and the questions that were asked her, affected her to tears. and she wept freely. Her husband was released from custody; but a charge of wearing men's clothes was preferred against her, and she will probably be fined.

St. Louis Republican Sept. 20th

The South in the glorious race of "Improvement" is, at least, showing its mettle. and we trust, may yet come out foremost. In the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, especially, a great change has taken place within the last four years and is still going on. We see in these States railroads progressing. agriculture improving. mines opened, manufactures established, and their resources developed in a thousand ways. It gladdens the heart of a southern man to find his own section of country can now compare favorably with other portions of the Union, and that its strength and power are about to be renewed.—This is the result which the practical States Rights man loves to contemplate—because he knows that the south must in that event, exercise its just influence in the government. and, that then there will be no danger of inroads upon our rights, or disturbance of our peace.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

SHARP SHOOTING.—A rifle-shooting came off near Troy last week, between a Mr. Williamson, of New York, and N Lewis, of Troy. The match was $400, offered by Mr. Williamson, the challenger, and won by Mr Lewis. The distance was 40 rods, each having 20 shots. Plain globe sights were used. Mr. Lewis' string (reckoning the distance of each ball from the centre) measured 36 inches, and Mr. Williamson's 61. Mr. Lewis's shots averaged only 1 and 1½ inches from the centre point, and Mr. Williamson's 3 inches. Mr. Williamson was considered the best marksman in the State prior to shooting with Mr. Lewis. But few bets were made before the shooting commenced, but after Mr. Lewis's fourth shot, offers of five to one were made on him, but none taken.—Mr. Lewis has won several "matches" within the last three years, amounting in all to over $1,000. Mr. Williamson used a rifle made in New Haven, Connecticut, and Mr. Lewis one of his own manufacture.—Altogether the shooting was considered the best ever done in these parts. Six hundred and sixty feet is a long shot.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE NEW YORK POLITICIANS.—It is stated that the President and Gov. Marcy resent, in the strongest terms, the imputation of having given the most of the best offices in the State or city of New York to the Anti-Compromise, Buffalo Platform, and Free-Soil wing of the Democratic party. Out of nine hundred desirable Federal appointments in New York city and State, it is alleged that eight hundred and fifty have been given to Hunkers, simon-pure partizans of Gen. Cass in 1848. And so in Massachusetts, where the standard of revolt has been also raised, all the appointments worth contending about have been given to regular old line Democrats.

A tradesman wrote to a *hard* customer as follows:

"Sir:—Your bill for dry goods has been standing a long time. By settling it you will much oblige,

"Yours, &c., T. S."

To which he received the following laconic reply:

"Mr S—, when the bill you speak of is tired of *standing*, let it *sit down*.

"Yours, G. I."

BRAINS.—The question, "Why printers did not succeed as well as brewers?" was thus answered.—Because printers work for the head and brewers for the stomach, and where twenty men have stomachs, but one has brains.

A sample Clerk.

Jem B. is a wag. A joke to Jem is both food and raiment; and whenever and wherever there is an opening for fun, he has it.

Jem was recently in a drug store, when a youth, apparently fresh from the "mountings," entered the store, and at once accosted Jem, stating that he was in search of a job.

"What kind of a job?" enquired the wag."

"Oh a'most anything'—I want to git a kind of a ginteel job, I'm tired o' farmin,' an' kin turn my hand to most anythin.'

"Well, we want a man, a good, strong, healthy man, as sample clerk."

"What's the wages?"

"Wages are good; we pay $1000 to a man in that situation."

"What's a fellar have to do?"

"Oh, merely to test medicines, that's all. It requires a stout man, one of good constitution and after he gets used to it, he doesn't mind it. You see, we are very particular about the quality of our medicines, and before we sell any, we test every parcel. You would be required to take—say, six or seven ounces of Castor Oil some days, with a few doses of Rhubarb, Aloes, Croton Oil, and similar preparations. Some days you would not be required to take anything; but as a general thing, you can count upon—say, from six to ten doses of something, daily. As to the work, that does not amount to much—the testing department would be the principal labor required of you; and, as I said before, it requires a person of very healthy organization to endure it, but you look hearty, and I guess you would suit us. That young man (pointing to a very pale-faced, slim looking youth who happend to be present) has filled the post for the past two weeks, but he is hardly stout enough to stand it. We should like to have you take right hold, if you are ready, and if you say so, we'll begin to day. Here's a new barrel of castor oil just come in; I'll go and draw an ounce——"

Here verdant, who had been gazing intently upon the slim youth, interrupted him with—

"N-no, no, I g-u-e-ss not—not to-day, any how.—I'll go down and see my aunt: and ef I conclude to come, I'll come up termorrer an' let you know"

As he did not return, it is to be supposed he considered the work too hard.

Clinton Courani.

THE SUIT BROUGHT BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES against the proprietors of the Episcopal Recorder is, we understand, on account of a communication they published which stated that Archbishop Hughes had officiated as Bishop at Gibraltar; that he had been incarcerated in the Moorish Castle for refusing to account for some church funds; that he emerged from prison to fly to this country, &c. In reply to this it is stated that the Archbishop never exercised any ecclesiastical function at Gibraltar, never was tried or imprisoned there, and finally, *never was at Gibraltar in his life.* The case looks like a very strong one for the Archbishop.

FIRE FLIES.—As I gazed, the air burst into atoms of green fire before my face, and in an instant they were gone; I turned round and saw all the woods illuminated with ten thousands of flaming torches moving in every direction: now rising, now falling; vanishing here, re appearing there, converging to a globe. and dispersing in spangles No man can conceive from dry description alone the magical beauty of these glorious creatures; so far from their effects having been exaggerated by travelers, I can say that I never read an account, prose or verse, which in the least prepared me for the reality.

Colridge's West Indies.

PUNCH.—Anxious to make ourselves generally useful, we have attempted a few meteorological observations on our own account, and the following is the report we have to offer:

Barometer fell to—the ground and smashed.
Thermometer rose to blood heat—having been turned upside down by an infant.
Direction of wind—right in our face.
Amount of rain—001. in. in our umbrella stand.
Amount of cloud—9 from our own tobacco pipe.
Shou'd our scientific observations, as recorded above, tend to throw any light upon anything, we are more than satisfied.

"Look here," said a tipsy individual, who was hanging by a lamp-post "look here, didn't you know that you'd no right to go by me in that way."

"Why not, my friend?" asked the person addressed, who recognized in the *tight 'un* an old acquaintance.

"Because—hic—hic—it's against the law."

"Against the law?"

"Why, you used to know Bill Nelson when he was—a—highly different individual to what he is now—and there's a big law against passing an *altered Bill.*"

Newfoundland is being fast deserted by its inhabitants, as we learn from a St. John paper, the causes assigned being the failure of the potatoe crops and the insufficiency of the produce of the fisheries for the requirements of the population. For two years past every vessel leaving St. John for Boston, New York, Quebec, or Montreal, has taken off a considerable number of passengers, and at length regular packets have been established for a fixed emigration business.

THE FRENCH NAVY.—At the latest accounts from France the greatest activity prevailed in the marine department. When the present equipments at the navy yards are completed, it is said that France will have afloat a more powerful navy than at any former period of her history. Before a year she will have, according to present arrangements, fifty ships-of-the-line and fifty frigates, and most of them with auxiliary steam. The sum voted for the navy yards the present year is 25,000,000 francs.

DISOBEDIENCE OVERLOOKED.—A cotemporary gives the following as an instance where one may disobey with propriety:

If your sister, while tenderly engaged in conversation with her sweet-heart, asks you to bring a glass of water from an adjoining room, you can start on the errand, but you need not return.—You will not be missed, that's certain; we've seen it tried.

PUNCTUATION.—A steamboat fireman's knowledge of the art of punctuation. is sufficiently illustrated by the fact of his putting the *coal-on* to prevent a *full stop.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Oct. 6—Steamer Evergreen, Watson, fm Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary.
7—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, from Charleston with 21 passengers
7—Steamer Douglass, Banks, fm Fayetteville, to John Banks.
Schr. Sarah Ann, Davis, fm Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.
Schr. Lucullus, Lufkin, fm Boston, to Peirce & Dudley.
Schr. Elijvah, Small, fm New Bedford, to W. M. Harriss.
8—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, from Charleston, with 36 passengers.

CLEARED.

Oct. 6—Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Hawes, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.
Schr. Chas Edmonston, Vincent, for Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown; with rough rice and naval stores.
Schr. William & John, Campbell, for Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown; with rough rice and naval stores.
Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.
Steamer Sun, Rush. for Fayetteville, by Jos. J. Lippitt.
7—Schr. N. W. Smith, Hobart, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.
U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 92 passengers.
7—Schr. Saxon, Collins, for Philadelphia, by Miles Costin; with lumber.
Steamer Anglo Celt, Parker, for New Orleans, by DeRosset & Brown.
8—Schr. North Wester, Rogers, for New York, by George Harriss; with 1,400 bbls rosin.
Schr. Geo. Harriss, Corson, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 50 bales yarn, 80 bbls. fruit, 147 do. spirits turpentine, 1,779 do. rosin.
Br. Brig Rapid, Burnard, for London, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores.
Schr. John S. Shriver, Cain, for Wilmington, Del., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 620 bbls. rosin, 82,000 ft. lumber.
U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator Sterett, for Charleston, with 93 passengers.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 6th.—Bacon, 9@9½c; Beeswax 24@25; Coffee—Rio, 12@13, Laguira, 12½@13½, St. Domingo 10@11; Cotton—Strictly prime, 10@10½, Prime, 9½@00, Fair 9@9½; Feathers, 35@37; Flour—Superfine, $5 50@5 70, Fine, $5 25@5 40, Scratched, $5 00@0 00; Corn, 65@75, Wheat, 95@00, Oats, 50@00, Peas, 00@00, Rye, 00@00; Hides—Dry, 7@8, Green, 3@4; Lard, 10@11; Molasses—Cuba, 20@23, New Orleans, 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p. (sack.) 2 00@2 25, Alum, (bushel,) 90@00; Flaxseed, $1 00@1 10; Wool, 22@23.

Bacon continues to arrive freely; sales rather hard to make at quotations. Cotton—A few lots of very fine sold yesterday and to-day at 10½; principal sales at 10¼. Corn market dull. Flour—A somewhat better feeling observable. Turpentine $2 25. Spirits 58 to 60.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 7.—Cotton.—The sales of the week range from 8½@11 cents. Rice.—The extremes of sales have been from $3½@4½ ℔ hundred, but the bulk of the transactions have been made at $4@4½. Corn.—The receipts since our last comprised upwards of 5000 bushels from North Carolina, which have been sold at prices within the range of present quotations, viz: 64@70 cents. It requires, however, a very prime article to bring the latter quotation.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Naval Stores—Since our last report there have been sales of Spirits Turpentine at 70@71c. cash, but at the close the market is unsettled, holders asking 75c. The sales of Tar have been confined to small lots at $4 12½@$4 25, 6 mos. In Rosin there have been sales of a few hundred bbls. at $1 75 for common, $2@$2 37½ for No 2, and $4 for good No 1, 6 mos.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Cotton has been very dull at ¼d. decline, except upon good Orleans. The sales of the week have been 25,000 bales of which speculators took 2,000 and exporters 3,000 bales. The quotations were fair Orleans 6¾d.; Middling 5¾d.; fair Uplands 6¾d.; Middling 5¾d.

Breadstuffs.—The market for Breadstuffs continued active and buoyant. The week's advance was 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl. on Flour, 5d. on Wheat, and 4s. ℔ quarter on Corn. Western Canal Flour 32s. 6d.@33s.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 34s. White Wheat 9s. 5d @9s. 8d.; red and mixed 8s. 9d.@9s. 3d. White and yellow Corn 39@40s.

Provisions were quiet. Tallow had advanced to 56s. McHenry quotes Provisions unchanged. The Government had contracted for Beef at £6 15s.@£7. Pork firm. Tallow excited.

Rosin was in good demand at 7s. for common and 11s. for fine. Sales of 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 58s. Lard active at 52s. on the spot, and 58@60s. to arrive.

Rice was in good demand at 22s. 6d. for Carolina.

Sugar quiet. Coffee nominal. Tea rather dull for common Congous, but a better business doing in higher qualities.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money was tighter, but there had been no change in the rate of discount. Consols had fallen as low as 94¼.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE EXERCISES OF THE SCHOOL AT TOPSAIL ACADEMY, will be resumed on Monday, the 3d day of October. J. W. Murphy, A. M., Principal. Terms of Tuition as heretofore. Board may be obtained at good houses in the neighborhood, at a moderate price.

NICH. N. MIXON,
Sept. 29.—[23-4t—4-4t] Pres't. of Board of Trustees.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE next Annual Course of Lectures in the New York Medical College, will commence on Wednesday, 26th of October, 1853, and continue until the 1st of March, 1854.
HORACE GREEN, M. D., L. L. D., President of the Faculty, and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, No. 12 Clinton Place.
EDWIN HAMILTON DAVIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, No. 139 Fourth Avenue
B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, No. 22 West Eleventh street.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, No. 70 Union Place.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery with Surgical Pathology, No. 766 Broadway.
EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Microscopical Anatomy.
EDWARD H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
JOEL PARKER, L. L. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
D. S. CONANT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
A preliminary Course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 10th of October, which will be independent of the regular Course, and will be free to all Medical Students.
The dissecting-rooms will be opened for Classes on the 1st of October.
This College has just received from Europe a most valuable and extensive Museum, fully representing external and internal Pathology, together with the whole series of the Microscopic Models.
The advantages which New York offers for Clinical Study far surpass those of any other city. The Students of this College can have access to the New York Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, and Emigrants' Hospital. as well as to the Eye and Ear Infermary, and the various Dispensaries of the city. A surgical and a Medical, and an Obstetrical Clinique will be held weekly by the Professors of these departments. Obstetrical cases and subjects for dissection are abundantly furnished for the students.

FEES:

Matriculation, $5; Demonstrator's Ticket, $5; the full course, $105; for the final examination, $30.
Students coming to the city, should call immediately at the College, where the Janitor will furnish a list of good boarding houses R. OGDEN DOREMUS,
Dean of the Faculty.
New York Medical College, East Thirteenth street, near Broadway. Oct. 7, 1853.—5 tf

NEW GOODS.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my town and country patrons, that I have returned from the North with a fresh and well selected stock of Groceries. Persons wishing to purchase goods in my line, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I flatter myself that I can do as well by purchasers as any one in the place—(dealing honestly.)
I am truly thankful to my patrons for their past favors and hope a continuance of the same by the addition of their bringing their friends with them to the Cheap Family Grocery Store on North Water street, next door to A. A. Wannet's and you will find such articles as named, and more too.
All Canal Flour warranted, and if it proves otherwise than good, taken back, and more given in the place.
GEO. H. KELLEY.

Hhds. P. R. Sugar; bbls. best Brown do.; bbls. coffee Sugar, bbls. crushed do.; boxes loaf do.; bags Laguayra Coffee, bags Rio do.; bags Old Gov. Java do.; bbls. Hiram Smith Flour, half bbls. do. do.; bbls. Extra Canal do.; half bbls. do. do. do.; bbls. Fayetteville do.; boxes Colgate's pale Soap, boxes do. No. 1 do.; half boxes do. do. do.; boxes Pearl Starch; half boxes do; do. and bbls. of Soda Crackers; do. do. Sugar do.; bbl. Pilot Bread; boxes Adamantine Candlez; Boxes Stewart's hard Candles; do. Yeast Powders, best; boxes of Salaratus; do. Carb. Soda; boxes of S. W. Collins' Axes; do. Collins' Brod Axes; boxes Simmons' do.; do. Cheese; boxes best Mustard; bbls. of N. O. and Cuba Molasses; Pickles; Teas; Catsups; Ink; Grind Stones; Cranks for Grind Stones; Water Buckets, brass and iron hooped painted Buckets; Cedar Tubs; Painted Tubs; Shoe Thread; Spun Cotton; Indigo; Cinamon; Mace; Matches; Cloves; Seives, brass, iron and hair; Willow Baskets; Flour Buckets; Butter; Rice; best Brooms; Scrub Brushes; Irish Potatoes; Onions; Boxes ground Pepper; Excelsior Soap, &c., &c., and many other articles. [Sept. 30, '53.

NOTICE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK of Merchandize of the late firm of B. & R. C. HALLETT, at Long Creek, is now selling off AT COST, FOR CASH or its equivalent in Turpentine.—Those having claims against the late firm will please present them for liquidation, and those indebted to the concern by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle at once, as all the business of the late firm must be closed. BENJAMIN HALLETT,
Sept. 30.—[4-tf] Surviving Partner.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

VELVET, Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain. For sale cheap by KAHNWEILER & BRO.
Sept. 23d, 1853 3-1m uo

5580 ACRES OF LANDS AT AUCTION.

THE undersigned having failed to sell their Lands and Mills upon the terms previously advertised, now propose to sell on THURSDAY, the 27th of October next, at the Red Banks to the highest bidder, the seperate tracts or parcels, viz:
Two thousand acres lying on the East side of Lumber River and on the North and West side of the Fayetteville and Harlleesville road, including the Mills Dwelling and out houses, and *three hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.
Twelve hundred and fifty acres on the same side of the River and on the East side of the Fayetteville and Harlleesville road, including the Red Banks, proper, and *one hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.
Four hundred acres on the same side of the River, known as the Lowrie Land, which will be sold in lots of one hundred acres each.
Seven hundred and thirty acres on the West side of the River, including *thirty-five* acres of cleared land.
All of the above lands were particularly described in an advertisement published in this paper from the 8th of April to the 10th of May last, persons who have not had an opportunity of examining them will please refer to the said advertisement, or write to us at Gill'opolis.
TERMS:—One-half Cash upon delivery of possession, the balance upon reasonable time with interest.
W. McNEILL, Sr.,
JOHN McNEILL.
Red Banks, Robeson Co., Sept. 19th, 1853 3-ts

IF NOT previously disposed of, I will sell at the same time and place, and upon the same terms. TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF HEAVILY TIMBERED LAND. on the East side of Lumber River, twelve miles above Lumberton. JOHN McNEILL.
Sept. 19 3-ts

SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING.

A SPLENDID assortment of superior manufactured Clothing, comprising the greatest variety and largest stock ever brought to this market—manufactured under the especial direction and care of Mr. S. B. K., during his absence North this Summer.
The attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS and PLANTERS is respectfully solicited, as great inducements will be offered to buyers of WHOLESALE bills.
K. & Brother feel great security in offering their stock to the public, as at once unsurpassed in point of style and elegance—and possessing, as it does, advantages of having been purchased previous to the rise of goods at the North. the same advantage in price will be given to their friends, as availed of by themselves. KAHNWEILER & BRO.
Sept. 23d. 1853 3-1m uo

WALKING CANES—25 dozen assorted styles French and American Walking Canes: Gutta Percha, Black Ebony, Rosewood, Malacca, Penary, Whalebone and Hickories, with or without swords. gold and silver, pearl and stone heads; comprising a very fine stock, at low prices. Call and examine them, at the Hat and Cap Store, No. 1 Granite Row, Front street. C. MYERS.

KAHNWEILER & BRO.,

BEG leave to announce that their FIRST EXHIBITION OF PARIS GOODS will be about the first of October, consisting of RICH PARIS CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and BONNETS, &c., &c. The entire assortment being of Paris Manufacture, and just received direct, they will comprise all the novelties of the present season.
Sept. 23d, 1853 3-1m uo

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P.